

U. S. "awfully close" to war?

As this Review has feared for some time, the American people have been distracted by domestic controversies from keeping abreast of the Indo-Chinese situation. When Secretary Dulles was questioned by the House Foreign Affairs Committee on Tuesday, April 5, he conceded that the Chinese Communists were "skirting very close" to doing what the President a year ago warned would make the Korean truce a fraud. This was using war-making powers released from Korea to step up their intervention in Indo-China. For quite some time now Mr. Dulles has been invoking his doctrine of the "threat of retaliation" as our main reliance as a "deterrent" to further Communist aggression. In his Jan. 12 speech he declared that "if Red China sent its own army into Indo-China, that would result in grave consequences which might not be confined to Indo-China." This was the "massive retaliation" address which caused many to ask whether the United States was putting all its eggs in the one basket of releasing its full might against an aggressor, "in places and by means of the free world's choosing," as the only way of repelling invasion anywhere. Since then Admirals Radford and Carney and Secretary of the Navy Anderson have assured us, as has Mr. Dulles, that we can still use conventional weapons on a local scale. On Mr. Dulles' own showing, the Chinese Reds are "awfully close" to posing the situation in which we must call for "united action" against them. Are they calling our bluff, trading on the belief that we would not, after all, be the first to rain H-bomb havoc on this globe? All honor to the heroic French and Vietnam defenders of Dienbienphu. Nevertheless, we may have to intervene directly, one way or another, in the war.

McCarthy letters

In our special Feature "X" for this week we have practically cleaned out our file of recent correspondence evoked by two articles by the Editor (AM. 3/13 and 3/27). For reasons of space we dropped excerpts from two rather routine expressions of pro-McCarthy opinion. Otherwise the correspondence accurately mirrors the wide spectrum of attitudes revealed in the correspondence. These range all the way from the complaint that we have "ducked" the issue to the much more common objection that we are in league with the Reds. We hope our readers, despite the gravity of the problems it deals with, will find in this week's Feature "X" some little amusement over what one might call "the varieties of religious experience." . . . We would like to take this occasion to make a couple of observations of our own. The first is the suggestion that Catholic educators help their students to understand how such a rainbow of opinion arises among Catholics. (The latest Gallup poll shows 46 per cent of Catholics to be favorable to Senator McCarthy, 41 per cent unfavorable and 13 per cent with "no opinion.") Second, many of our critics assume that whoever finds fault with the Senator must be opposed to congressional investigations of subversives. This is not at all true.

CURRENT COMMENT

. . . Velde and Jenner committees

We believe the work of the investigating committees of Congress is necessary, even in regard to universities and religious organizations. Without fanfare, the House Un-American Activities (Velde) Committee and the Senate Internal Security (Jenner) Committee have done a tremendous amount of good work. The House committee in 1953 heard 280 persons it had subpoenaed. According to Robert Lowe Kunzig, its counsel, the committee had sworn testimony that every one of them was a member of the Communist party. With one exception, they all either gave valuable information or invoked the Fifth Amendment. Mr. Kunzig is convinced, as we are, that the "congressional committees investigating communism have a vitally important task." "But," he added, "the investigations must be carried on with care, caution and fairness." The Jenner and (with one or two exceptions some time ago) the Velde committees have fine records on that score. Some members of both committees are interested in improving their procedures. Finally, it would be foolish to deny that the McCarthy subcommittee has done some good. That is not the issue.

Gold convicted for false affidavit

According to some observers, the conviction of Ben Gold, president of the Fur and Leather Workers, for filing a false non-Communist affidavit has finally put teeth in the anti-Communist clause of the Taft-Hartley Act. Mr. Gold, unlike most of his fellow comrades in labor, never disguised his Communist connections. Indeed, since he was a one-time member of the party's Central Committee, there was no point in attempting to do so. When he decided in August, 1950, to take the T-H non-Communist oath (so that the Fur Workers could qualify for the services of the National Labor Relations Board) he therefore publicly resigned from the Communist party. The U. S. Department of Justice subsequently charged that Gold's resignation was a "fake and a fraud," and was so worded that the comrades knew it to be such. On April 2 a jury in Federal court in Washington agreed with the Government. It found that Gold had lied when he denied membership in the Communist party. Should this conviction stand up under appeal, the Government will probably move against the other leaders of Communist-dominated

unions who have filed non-Communist affidavits. Though this tactic may succeed in putting a few Red labor leaders behind the bars, it is very doubtful whether it will destroy Communist control over labor unions. To accomplish that, as the hearings before the Humphrey subcommittee showed (AM. 4/25/53, pp. 104-5), an entirely new approach seems necessary. The recent decision of the Senate Labor Committee to oblige employers, as well as union leaders, to file non-Communist affidavits, rights a manifest injustice but gives no new legal force to the fight against Communist-dominated unions.

Revision of Atomic Energy Act

Exactly two months ago the President asked Congress to revise the rigid secrecy rules in the Atomic Energy Act of 1946. Allied cooperation was suffering, he said, because "under present law, we cannot give them [our allies] tactical information essential to their effective participation with us . . ." Four weeks later, the whole world, Great Britain perhaps most of all, was shocked when Japanese fishermen revealed the power of the March 1 H-bomb. The free-world alliance was shaken by heated charges that the United States was not consulting its members on atomic policies that might involve them in catastrophe. Even then Congress might have checked the chain-reaction of criticism by amending the security sections of the Act. But the President was not given power to provide the British Government with means to meet the criticism. After being forced to admit that he did not enjoy the confidence of his great ally, Prime Minister Churchill was, on April 5, subjected to public humiliation. This pillorying of our best friend in Britain should not have happened. The responsibility rests, not on Mr. Attlee or Mr. Eisenhower or Sir Winston Churchill, but on Congress. So does responsibility for the danger that the whole Nato setup will fall apart. Congress was warned on March 29 by Rep. Michael A. Feighan that "the exchange of military information with our allies, who are profoundly perturbed about the place of hydrogen weapons in allied strategy, requires immediate action." On April 3 he introduced H.R. 8701 to amend the secrecy provisions of the 1946 Act. Some shreds of allied unity could still be saved by adopting it.

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More violence in the Holy Land

Though the UN Security Council attempted again, on April 8, to cope with the Arab-Israeli conflict, all signs point to a complete breakdown of the machinery set up to keep the peace in the troubled Palestine area. Within the last month Israel has quit the UN Mixed Armistice Commission and UN Secretary General Dag Hammarskjöld has given up trying to overcome Jordan's objections to a conference with Israel. In the wake of these developments, the tragic repetition of violence in the Holy Land has served to keep passions at fever pitch. The most serious incident occurred when a band of Israeli soldiery, making no pretense at hiding their identity, raided the Arab village of Nahhalin and killed nine people in retaliation for the March 17 slaughter of eleven Jews on a bus traveling through the Negev. The Middle East is closer to war than it has ever been during the six uneasy years of armistice. The situation has gone far beyond the point where solutions can be hoped for by fixing the blame for individual acts of violence. Since the UN has become so obviously helpless in addressing itself to the problem, perhaps the time has come for a return to Big Power intervention. It looks as though the only prospect for abating Arab-Israeli bitterness is for the Western Powers to strengthen their Anglo-French-American declaration of May, 1950. At that time the Big Three agreed to give equal military aid to both the Arab states and Israel on the condition that there would be no forcible change of the Israeli frontier.

Round-up of House on housing

When the President sent his January housing message to Congress, he urged that all its provisions were needed if this country is to cope with its staggering home-building and home-conservation needs. Some provisions aimed at preventing good housing from deteriorating. Others aimed at stimulating the construction every year of about a million dwellings, of which 35,000 every year for four years were to be public housing units. His program has now completed its rough passage through the House and awaits Senate action. By a vote of 211-176 the House ruled out all public housing after June, 1955. It rejected even Speaker Martin's compromise to carry the program for the next two years. There is hope that the Senate will include public housing in its bill and then force the House to a compromise. But that stanch supporter of public housing Senator Taft is no longer with us to repeat the selling job he did last year. Having disposed of public housing, the House voted most of the rest of the President's housing program. Its 119-page bill provides for lower down payments, longer maturities and higher ceilings on mortgages insured by the Government through the Federal Housing Administration. FHA would also guarantee larger loans on easier terms for home owners to carry out house repairs. To private builders willing to try their hand at slum clearance, FHA would give insurance on 40-year mortgages for the construction of dwellings

to cost less than \$7,600, with no down payment. There is some doubt how this "experiment" will turn out. The President's key request for authority to adjust terms on guaranteed mortgages to meet economic conditions was denied him.

Catholic France

There is a saying in France that anti-clericalism is not for export. The French National Railways have just proven that this adage is as true as ever today. They have issued a new edition of their attractive brochure on the spiritual riches of Catholic France. It presents a well-written text, clear map of France's holy places and charming photographs of cathedrals, shrines and abbeys. It furnishes the prospective Marian Year pilgrim with an inviting anticipatory look at the beauties of Lourdes, Lisieux, Paray-le-Monial, Chartres and two dozen other historic shrines. French *laïcité* (AM. 2/13, p. 495)—the neutrality of the French state toward all religions—does not boggle at Government subsidy for so overtly Catholic a publication. It is impossible for France not to be proud of her profoundly Catholic culture and art treasures. As Cardinal Gerlier writes in a foreword to this booklet: "Even for the unbeliever . . . these admirable monuments, the witnesses of our ancestral faith . . . represent one essential element in the history of France and of French genius." Those who are busy with plans for a Marian Year pilgrimage through Europe should ask their travel agents for a copy of this beautiful little book.

Dr. Parkhurst and Dr. Bunche

Racial segregation, says Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, principal director of the United Nations Department of Trusteeship, is on its way out. Speaking on April 5 at the opening of the 1954 national campaign of the United Negro College Fund, Dr. Bunche said that "full integration" is the issue in education today. To appreciate the full cogency of this analysis, look back half a century. In a May 15, 1903 interview with Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst, pastor of the Madison Square Presbyterian Church in New York City, the Meriden, Conn., *Daily Journal* quoted the whirlwind morals reformer and Tammany-buster as follows (the Doctor's text is slightly purified):

Most of the [persons of African descent] are unfit for the responsibilities of citizenship . . . The [members of the colored race] will never be assimilated by the nation. They never, never will contribute, in any part, toward forming the national type of the Americans of the future. They grow blacker and blacker every day. Their color forms a physical barrier which even time, the great leveler, cannot sweep away.

A most solemn and saddening problem, in Dr. Parkhurst's view. His words need little commentary, except to note that his doleful prophecies have proved incredibly wrong, and the predictions of those hopeful few who even then foresaw definite changes in the status of the American Negro have proved overwhelm-

ingly right. He was further off-base than even Steelmaster Andrew Carnegie, who remarked in an adjoining column of the same *Daily Journal* that Washington was becoming the capital of the English-speaking world, and that, no longer able to compete with the United States, Canada's only chance was to be annexed to us. Reading such ancient foolishness, one can breathe more easily in view of some of the contemporary goings-on.

Mary and the Eastern churches

An editorial in the *Christian Century* for April 7 echoed a previous Marian Year attack on Catholic devotion to the Blessed Mother. This time the writer did not stress so strongly the "sentimentality" of the cult of Mary. Rather he gave the impression that Roman Catholics have introduced a new devotion which is only deepening the theological gulf between Protestants and Catholics. That devotion to the Mother of Christ should make more difficult the reunion of Christians is certainly one of the anomalies of Protestant history. If we consider the Eastern dissident churches, however, we find quite a different situation. The cult of Mary, far from being a recent Romish sentimentalism, has its strongest roots in the early Church of the East. The great Marian feast days derive from the Eastern liturgies. The Greek Fathers produced the first literary documents of Marian devotion. From Eastern artists came the most ancient treasures venerated in Roman shrines such as Santa Maria Maggiore or Santa Maria in Aracoeli. From the popular cult of the East came the custom of keeping a picture of Mary in Catholic homes. Mary's first recorded apparition was to St. Gregory of Nazianzen. Her first popular shrines were in Caesarea, Edessa, Lydda and on Mt. Athos. Much earlier than the West, Eastern theologians found the proper idiom in which to express the doctrine of Mary's Immaculate Conception. This cult of Mary remains strong today even among the dissident churches. In this common devotion to Mary, as Msgr. Thomas J. McMahon observed in New York April 3 at the conference on Eastern Rites and Liturgies, we have the best bond of union with the Eastern dissidents and the key to their eventual return to the one visible Church.

Note on boy choirs

Is it practical for boys to take the place of women in singing the choral parts of the Mass? This question has troubled pastors, organists and congregations ever since Blessed Pope Pius X proclaimed the liturgical ruling that calls for only male voices in a liturgical choir. For boys are hard to train, whereas women like to and can sing. In order to make a start, a plan is proposed by Rev. Henry S. Kawalec, Music Commission secretary in the Diocese of Buffalo. Boys' voices, he holds, should replace those of women in the singing of the Proper or movable parts of the Mass, such as the Introit, Gradual, Offertory and Communion hymns. Women's voices, however, should certainly

take part in singing the Ordinary parts of the Mass, such as the Kyrie, Gloria and Credo, and in all congregational singing. Since the chant of the Proper is more intricate than that of the Ordinary, the choir-master can concentrate on training the boys to carry it out correctly according to the liturgical requirements, within the plain-chant sphere that is particularly suitable for boys to execute. It is only a matter of cultivating the boys' voices, said Fr. Kawalec. "There are many examples of excellent boys' choirs throughout the world." It is impressive to learn that 3,500 Catholic choir boys from more than 120 European, North American and North African choirs will attend the 5th Congress of the International Federation of Little Singers (*Pueri Cantores*) to be held in Rome from April 20 to 25 of this year (U. S. office: 1420 Avenue of the Americas, New York City 19). The great educational possibilities of boy-choir work are being ever better understood. After all, as Father Kawalec says, "choirmasters must decide whether the Mass is a religious service or a concert."

Cigarette smoke screen

A couple of weeks ago we pointed out that some cigarette companies were using highly misleading slogans in their filter-tip ads in an effort to persuade the public that they had found the answer to the threat of lung cancer. Such phrases as "miracle tip," "just what the doctor ordered," "filters 100 per cent of the smoke," "less than 1 per cent nicotine" are deceptive. The word "cancer" is never used in polite cigarette-making society, of course. But in their advertising copy the cigarette psychologists do edge around the theme—delicately, to be sure, with operative words like "so safe" and "real protection." They hint that even if there is something to what the nasty statistics seem to say about cancer and cigarettes, you have nothing at all to worry about if only you will switch to their appropriate filter-tip brand. P. Lorillard Co., manufacturers of filter-tipped Kent cigarettes, are the latest to throw up a filtered smoke screen. They try in a series of full-page ads, bearing the name of the American Medical Association in big black letters, to make it appear that the AMA all but endorses their filter. The ads refer to tests on the efficiency of various filters made by the AMA last spring (Am. 3/20, p. 643). An angry lead editorial in the April 3 *AMA Journal*, "strongly condemned" Lorillard's "unauthorized use" of AMA prestige for "a filter that is 60 per cent inefficient." It warns that "smokers who are misled are likely to obtain a false sense of security without real protection."

Corrections

In Fr. Burke's article last week on "Did four million Catholics become Protestants?" we published, in some copies, "20,429" for "14,631" (p. 38). In Fr. Parsons' column we had him saying "the President failed to show leadership" where he wrote "did show leadership . . ." Apologies all around.

JOB AHEAD OF CONGRESS

Up till now the second session of the 83rd Congress has been chiefly notable for the time-consuming controversy over the Bricker amendment and the hullabaloo over Senator McCarthy. But the fears expressed in some quarters that this will turn out to be another "do-nothing" Congress are premature. They fail to take into account what in recent years has become a Washington pattern. During the first three months of the session, Congress appears to be doing practically nothing and absenteeism is chronic. Then, as if by magic, the wheels start to turn and, generally, before the legislators go home sometime during the summer they have compiled a respectable record.

This Congress is no different from its predecessors. After a slow start, the pace has started to pick up, especially in the House. If the President's ambitious program—on which he insists the Republican party must stand or fall in the November elections—has not been enacted into law by midsummer, the reason will likely be, not congressional inactivity, but strong disagreement with some Administration proposals.

This is notably true of Secretary Benson's *farm program*. Unless all the observers are wrong, this Congress will not approve the plan to substitute flexible price supports for straight 90 per cent of parity on all the basic crops. The reasons for the refusal of many Republicans to follow White House leadership here are heavy with political overtones. GOP Congressmen have not forgotten how former President Truman exploited farmer discontent in 1948.

For similar political reasons the Administration bill for higher *postal rates* also appears doomed. Though this bill has already been approved in committee, the GOP House leadership has not yet moved to send it to the floor. Apparently it doesn't have the votes to pass it.

Chances are not bright either for the President's *amendments to the Taft-Hartley Act*. Too pro-labor for the Southern Democrats and for the dominant conservative wing of his own party, they are not pro-labor enough for liberals in both parties.

The *St. Lawrence Seaway* and *statehood for Hawaii* can make the grade, but not without White House help. The Senate passed a seaway bill several weeks ago but up till now the House has refused to act on it. A judicious Presidential nudge can break the jam in the Rules Committee. More nudging will be necessary to save Hawaiian statehood. In accordance with Administration desires, the House voted to admit Hawaii, but in the Senate the Democrats forced the inclusion of Alaska as the price of admitting Hawaii. If the President accepts this compromise, the House, with some encouragement, will probably follow his example.

The President will win only partial victories on *health, mutual security, tariffs and taxes*, but close to total victories on *social security* and—probably—on *housing*. In almost every case, however, he will need Democratic votes to win. All this, plus appropriation bills, would add up to a passable performance.

WASHINGTON FRONT

A definite pattern is emerging in congressional treatment of the President's "dynamic, forward-looking" legislative program. Three weeks ago, Mr. Eisenhower defined this program as "liberal" in dealing with people and "conservative" in dealing with the people's money. In his informal radio-TV talk on April 5 he repeated the idea, with modifications. He said his Government is "completely liberal" in human welfare, and "tries to be" conservative in money matters.

Sure enough, the many legislative proposals he has sent to Congress were conservative in asking for economies in money matters, but (with one exception) contained at least one liberal provision. This has made it easy for his enemies in both parties and in both houses to keep the conservative part and snip off the liberal.

One example among many is the housing program, which has several parts. All but the last rather favor the builders, the real-estate people and the banks, and will probably pass. The last called for 140,000 public-housing units to be started within four years. This was killed. In its place remained the 35,000 units already on the drawing boards and contracted for. This may be killed, too, thus leaving the victims of slum clearance nowhere to go.

The same fate may await the President's proposal to reinsure private health funds with a \$25-million revolving fund, a modest proposal. Since the AMA and many Republicans and Southern Democrats oppose it, it will probably be snipped off, too.

The fact is that the Eisenhower conservative-liberal dichotomy is an over-simplification. Many money bills have their human-welfare side, and most human-welfare proposals cost money. This makes it too easy for his opponents in Congress to catch him coming and going, as they seem to have every intention of doing in this session.

The one exception I mentioned above is the labor bill amending Taft-Hartley. I can see in it nothing of the repeal of the "union-busting" sections which he promised in his campaign. In fact, one proposal was downright reactionary. This is that the usual rank-and-file vote for or against a strike take place hereafter under Government control. This seems to have an even chance of passing.

Another of his human-welfare campaign promises—to "rewrite" the McCarran-Walter immigration act—has not to date been even offered. Mr. Eisenhower probably despaired of any success there.

It still remains true that the November elections are not national, as in 1952, but local. It is also true, as he has predicted, that voters will judge candidates by their record on the Eisenhower program.

WILFRID PARSONS

UNDERSCORINGS

Three new episcopal appointments in the United States were announced March 31 by the Apostolic Delegation in Washington. Most Rev. Allen J. Babcock, Auxiliary of Detroit, became Bishop of Grand Rapids, Mich., in succession to the late Bishop Francis J. Haas, who died Aug. 29, 1953. Msgr. Clarence G. Issenmann, vicar general of the Archdiocese of Cincinnati, was appointed Auxiliary Bishop of the archdiocese. Msgr. Justin J. McCarthy, pastor of Our Lady of Sorrows Church, South Orange, N. J., was appointed Auxiliary Bishop of Newark, N. J.

► Most Rev. Robert E. Lucey, Archbishop of San Antonio, Texas, has directed that henceforth all archdiocesan elementary and high schools shall be open to qualified students without regard to race or color, according to an NC dispatch of April 5. The directive noted that "most encouraging progress" had already been made, in providing equal educational opportunity for minority groups. A recent survey showed that some archdiocesan schools, as well as the three Catholic colleges in the archdiocese, had been admitting colored students for some years.

► James F. Twohy of Santa Monica, Calif., former governor of the Federal Home Loan Bank System and member of AMERICA's Associates from the start, has been elected Catholic national co-chairman of the National Conference of Christians and Jews, according to an April 4 announcement of NCCJ. He succeeds the late Thomas E. Braniff, who died January 10.

► The National Council of Catholic Men will hold its 34th annual convention April 23-25 at the Hotel Statler in Washington. A panel on Censorship will be addressed by Rev. Francis C. Connell, C.S.S.R., dean of the School of Theology at Catholic University ("Moral Principles"); George Reed of the Legal Department, NCWC ("The Law"); Rev. Lawrence J. Ernst of Toledo, Ohio ("Legion of Decency"); and Rev. Paul M. Lackner of Pittsburgh ("National Organization for Decent Literature").

► *The Vigil of Easter*, a four-page leaflet designed to help the congregation understand the new Easter Vigil service, has been published by the Candlelight Guild (19 West 44th St., New York 36, N. Y.). Price \$1 for first 100 copies; 75¢ for each additional 100.

► More than 200 TV stations will carry hour-long Catholic Easter programs, and more than 400 radio stations will carry half-hour programs, according to an April 1 NC dispatch from Hollywood. The Catholic Hour program on Easter Sunday (NBC-TV; 1.30-2 P.M., EST) will be the first religious program ever to be televised in color. The ABC-TV network will carry on Good Friday "The Shroud of Turin," presented by Rev. Francis L. Filas, S.J., of Loyola University, Chicago (AM. 2/27, p. 553). C. K.

EDC reappraisal

Alphonse-Pierre Juin is not the first Marshal of France to break openly with his Government over its German policy. When he bluntly criticized the European Defense Community treaty in a speech at Auxerre on March 27, thereby inviting dismissal from his French and NATO posts, Marshal Juin had before him the precedent of Marshal Foch's historic disagreement with Clemenceau at Versailles. The fact that events proved Foch right and Clemenceau wrong undoubtedly encouraged Marshal Juin to speak his mind.

It is not evident in reports from Paris that Marshal Juin's break has disturbed the French public as profoundly as did the Clemenceau-Foch rupture in 1919. Juin's own ideas about an alternative to EDC are not clear. At Auxerre he declared that many articles of the treaty were "inapplicable," and that the protocols inserted as an afterthought, in consideration of France's involvement in Indo-China, were "insufficient." He also criticized the supranational character of the proposed institutions. Yet he acknowledged the necessity of German contributions to the defense of Europe, "in view," he said, "of the disproportion between the forces in being on either side of the Iron Curtain."

French commentators point out that Marshal Juin's views would seem to follow those expressed by General Weygand some months ago. The European forces would not be "integrated" but rather "combined." German units would be included at the lower echelons. There would be no supranational organ or any political integration. Instead, there would be a council of European defense comprising national ministers of the several states. Great Britain and the Scandinavian countries would be represented.

Such is the alternative that foes of the European army are proposing. But, as *Figaro* has pointed out editorially, EDC is itself an alternative—one proposed by France itself as a substitute for the reconstitution of an independent German army. The Germans have already consented to unfavorable provisions in the EDC, for the sake of the European ideas implied in EDC and the projected European Political Community.

The anti-EDC forces in France are balking at the integration of Europe because they cannot reconcile themselves to the place Germany inevitably will assume in any integration system. They cannot, however, expect the Germans to reconcile themselves to a permanently inferior military role in the defense of Western Europe. Neither can they expect the United States, at this juncture, to subsidize a European defense system from which Germany is excluded as an equal partner.

This impasse has now lasted for going on four years, ever since Secretary of State Acheson, apparently under pressure from U. S. military chiefs, demanded the inclusion of German ground troops in Nato back in 1950. Marshal Juin's break with his Government

EDITORIALS

proves that resistance to the Europeanizing of Western defense on the Continent has in no wise abated since René Plevén first sought a way out through the so-called Plevén plan, the forerunner of EDC.

No defense policy can be made to succeed over the "long haul" unless it is supported by an overwhelming majority. Neither the French people nor their representatives are persuaded that EDC must be. Under such circumstances, some compromises are in order; precisely what compromises, no one knows.

Inaction no answer to well-grounded "fears"

On April 5 two statesmen, one British, one American, discoursed on the H-bomb. Ex-Prime Minister Clement Attlee addressed the House of Commons. President Eisenhower tried to talk his television audience out of their "multiplicity of fears."

There was a day-and-night difference between the approaches of the two. Mr. Attlee bluntly asserted his belief "that civilization today is in grave danger." The Labor party leader said he thought fear of the H-bomb is a world-wide fear. "I think it will grow and I think it should be encouraged to grow":

I want every man and woman in the world to be acutely aware of the danger they stand in, the danger that affronts civilization . . . The only way open to us seems to be to make a new approach to world problems with the consciousness of this great danger.

He feels that only when everyone realizes our mortal danger will exhaustive efforts be made to forfend it.

The President, on the other hand, sought to calm his audience by playing down the bomb. He treated fear of the H-bomb as one of many American "concerns": the men in the Kremlin, loss of our friends to communism, possibility of a depression, internal communism, intemperate investigative methods, unemployment and "loss of lives."

Some will even say that the President's talk aroused a new fear—that our Government is not taking the H-bomb seriously enough. The President relieved no apprehensions by saying that it is not a threat in itself but only in the hands of an aggressor. People want to know if they can believe the implications in his next sentences:

And against that, then [the decision of an enemy to use the bomb], we have to make our provisions. To make certain that sensible men have done

everything possible that they can to protect ourselves against that threat.

What about civil defense? The President assured us:

In that [legislative] program there [are] ample measures for defense. Civil and continental defense and for the deterrent effects of our atomic development.

Father Conway's article in this issue (pp. 65-67) raises very grave questions about the adequacy and pace of our civil-defense program. Furthermore, does the President honestly believe that the \$69 million he requested for that purpose is enough to implement his "new concept of civil defense"? For nuclear development, mostly for weapons, he budgeted \$2.425 billion. Curiously, he did not even classify the \$69 million under "National Defense," but under "Housing and Community Development."

The most striking and disturbing difference between the Attlee and Eisenhower speeches was the President's omission of any reference to disarmament as the only sure and permanent way of "protecting ourselves against this threat." It is time to ask point-blank whether our Government is taking the search for disarmament seriously.

Why has the Administration never named a successor to Benjamin V. Cohen, who resigned January 13, 1953 as permanent U. S. Representative on the UN Disarmament Commission? Foreign Secretary Eden, referring to the reopening of that commission April 9, promised that "we will put forward a detailed scheme for general disarmament in every sphere." Has the United States prepared any such scheme? Or will it offer once more what Walter Lippmann recently called "bits and pieces and old chestnuts" salvaged from the barnacled Baruch plan for control of the atom?

Just one year ago, in his straightforward address on foreign policy, the President declared that "we care nothing for mere rhetoric" but only for sincerity of purposes "attested by deeds." The President will inspire confidence in his leadership in these troubled days only when he can show his fellow-citizens that "sensible men" are actually doing "everything possible" to protect all of us. He warned us against getting panicky. But inaction is hardly reassuring.

Two ideas of a university

With "The Idea of a University" as the topic of his address over the CBS network on March 28, President Grayson Kirk of 200-year-old Columbia University gave the last in a series of thirteen lectures devoted to "Man's Right to Knowledge." His "idea" rests on the philosophy of education of all U. S. secular colleges.

The modern American university, he said, is the product of our wide cultural diversity. We have in the United States over 130 institutions qualified to grant the Ph.D. degree. They differ widely in age, tradition, sources of revenue, academic quality and special emphasis (as the case may be) on professional or liberal, graduate or undergraduate education. It is impossible

to call any one of them typical because of this variety.

American universities are alike, however, in four ways. Almost all offer both graduate and undergraduate degrees. They respect the tradition of the liberal arts. They attempt, with help from foundations, to carry on research programs. And they all feel "a kind of implicit responsibility for the general dissemination of culture" through public lectures, concerts, radio stations, publications and programs of adult education.

Dr. Kirk was quick to acknowledge the difference between the American "idea" and that outlined just one hundred years ago by Cardinal Newman. In Newman's time the university felt its task to be that of "training a small group of men, an élite, to become cultured gentlemen."

American colleges and universities today have more than two million students. According to Dr. Kirk, "our people have just about decided" that some undergraduate experience for both boys and girls ought to be as common as today's high-school diploma. The large total enrolment of today will double a few years hence. Dr. Kirk accepted this decision of the nation. He did not question the wisdom of such expansion. He simply went on to expose the problems it will bring.

One will be a financial problem. At present, virtually no student pays more than half the cost of his education. In the years ahead, as State universities absorb more and more students, the burden on State legislatures will be greatly increased. Private institutions will feel an even more severe pinch than they do now. Faculty salaries, now "little short of scandalous," must be raised, or we shall never recruit the number of able teachers we shall need. Larger lecture halls and better public-address systems can in no way take the place of a system wherein dedicated teachers work with, rather than lecture to, small groups of students.

Our problems, however, will not be solved by good financing alone. Our institutions must subject themselves to much more self-analysis leading to new definitions of means and ends.

Dr. Kirk's idea of a university is that it should attempt to endow its students with wisdom. Knowledge leads to wisdom only where a great teacher helps a student to "gain a set of moral and ethical principles which he can use as a chart for his life." This is true. But Columbia's president is none too sure-footed when he gets down to practical details about how this aim is to be achieved in a university lacking clear-cut moral or spiritual allegiances:

This, in my judgment, is not to be brought about by any set of prescribed courses, say in philosophy, ethics or religion, so much as by the conscious effort of instructors . . . to inspire their students to think about values and standards in the use of the knowledge which is being imparted.

Isn't this a rather timid suggestion to meet so serious a need? Newman was able to meet the issue straightforwardly because he spent his life challenging the philosophical and theological liberalism on which American secular universities take their stand.

"Operation bootstrap" in New England

A string of little New England towns has, over the past few years, been demonstrating that Yankee self-reliance which the rest of the nation so much admires. In each case what occasioned the display is the flight of another textile mill Southward, leaving behind a serious unemployment problem.

Latest to figure in these "sink-or-swim" stories are Maynard, Massachusetts, and two towns in Maine, Pittsfield and Dover-Foxcroft. They are among nine New England communities where the American Woolen Company had decided to close mills in a retrenchment move.

Pittsfield's "operation bootstrap" is typical. Hardly had the mill closed than the townspeople got together to form the Pittsfield Development Association. About 500 farmers, mill workers, merchants and professional men bought an initial \$55,000 worth of stock in the association at \$10 a share with the purpose of reactivating the vacated mill.

With the townspeople willing to sink their money into a second mortgage to reopen the plant (and the banks to take a first mortgage), American Woolen stepped back into the picture. It agreed to assume a third mortgage giving it full ownership in twenty years. This three-way financing was used to replace, by a new integrated structure with the latest textile equipment, the old wooden structures built in 1868.

According to a New York Times account on April 3, it was partly as a result of Pittsfield's demonstration of community interest that American Woolen reversed its policy of liquidation in all the nine towns. The company will now go along with any community that shows an interest in making use of the abandoned mill property.

If it can produce textiles at a profit, the company is willing to finance resumption of operations up to the amount of whatever output it can market. But where a town decides that textiles are no longer a profitable operation, the company will assist the community in attracting outside industries.

Both Maynard and Dover-Foxcroft, after initiating community-wide action to meet their similar crises, agreed that they no longer wanted to be tied to the uncertain textile industry as their principal source of payroll income. Maynard folk raised \$50,000 in working capital to attract diversified industries into their town's million square feet of abandoned mill property. A group of outside businessmen, impressed by this spirit of community cooperation, decided to purchase outright the American Woolen property. They have already succeeded in filling half the floor space with new, small industries. In Dover-Foxcroft, too, a town committee is seeking to acquire possession of mill property with a view to inviting diversified manufactories to locate there. The town committee has already had feelers from outside business groups,

attracted (as in the case of Maynard) by the evidence that this is a good place to do business.

It would be a mistake to think that such local self-help is a complete answer to economic dislocation. Indeed, some of these efforts would not have got far without support from the New England Council, which works for regional development. At the same time, State, regional or Federal assistance can accomplish little unless they can build on local community self-reliance and cooperation.

Government strike polls

On April 5 the House Labor Committee, by a 16-to-8 vote, approved an amendment to the Taft-Hartley Act which states that a strike will not be a "protected" activity, "unless, in an election by a secret ballot held within ten days before the day the strike begins, a majority of the employees in the bargaining unit vote in favor of a strike." This means that if a strike takes place before a vote favoring it has been held, the employer is free to fire the strike leaders or otherwise discipline them as he sees fit. Without a strike vote, neither individuals nor their union can have any recourse to the National Labor Relations Board.

Under the terms of the proposed amendment, carrying out a surprise recommendation made by the President in his State of the Union message, the director of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service would have the duty of arranging for the strike poll. Wherever practical, he would petition State authorities to conduct the vote. When the State, for some reason or other, declined to serve, he would ask local-government agencies to do the job. In either case, the Federal Government would pay the bill.

Our only purpose in noting this action of the House Labor Committee is to place this Review clearly on record as opposed to government-supervised strike polls as a waste of the taxpayers' money. However appealing such polls may be in *theory*—who isn't concerned that decisions to strike reflect the will of those who must walk the picket-line and do the suffering?—in *practice* their outcome is in the vast majority of cases a foregone conclusion. The men almost invariably vote to support their leaders, *i.e.*, to strike.

Such was our national experience with the wartime Smith-Connally anti-strike law. During the years 1944, 1945 and 1946, the Government conducted under that law 2,168 polls involving 26,630 employers. In more than 85 per cent of the cases, the strike won out. All told, employees cast 1,926,811 valid ballots. Despite the patriotic pressures of wartime during 1944 and 1945, 1,593,937 of these ballots favored a strike.

That experience seems to us conclusive. In most cases union members support the demands of their leaders and are prepared to back them up even to the extent of striking. The assumption that strikes lack rank-and-file support is largely baseless. Why should Congress spend more of the taxpayers' money to prove the obvious?

Let's get out of here!

What the "new look" in civil defense can mean for you

EDWARD A. CONWAY

BURIED in the President's budget message of January 21 was a section on civil defense. It is newsworthy now because everyone is asking whether civil defense has any future, whether, in fact, our cities have any future.

The President made it clear that the Government had taken a "new look" at civil defense in the lurid light of the city-busting hydrogen bomb. In the old dispensation, the slogan was "duck and cover." Now it is "beat it." Mr. Eisenhower told the Congress:

... this budget reflects a new concept of civil defense which takes account of the destructive threat of modern weapons and which emphasizes improved warning of impending attack and planning for the dispersal of populations of potential target cities in advance of enemy attack.

WARNING SYSTEM

The Administration's new concept of civil defense is more radical by far than the "new look" in military-foreign policy. It is based on the assumption, which at least half of our population should start thinking about, that no one will survive in a city, no matter how large, that is struck by a hydrogen bomb. Is that assumption unwarranted? The fireball of the bomb detonated November 1, 1952 was three and a half miles in diameter. The H-bomb which surprised not only the President but the scientists when it was exploded on March 1 was four times as powerful. Theoretically, there is no limit to the power of the H-bomb.

So it is simply goodbye to shelters, both communal and family-type. Carbon-monoxide poisoning from the "fire-storm" would finish you even though you survived incineration, radiation and burial under debris.

Obviously, in the H-bomb era, safety depends on the time you have to get out of town. That in turn depends on the warning you are given. If H-bomb laden Russian planes attacked across the Atlantic you would probably have time to flee. But if they came by the Arctic route (the best route, for the Russians) you could now count on, at the most, fifteen minutes warning. President Eisenhower asserted in his budget message that the funds requested for continental defense would "provide improved early warning of enemy attack."

But when? The President assured the Congress that "expenditures for continental defense in the fiscal year

Fr. Conway, S.J., associate editor of AMERICA, is a member of Civil Defense Research Associates, Inc.

of 1955 are expected to be greater than ever before in our history." Even with these expenditures, we are told, we will not get a two-hour warning of enemy approach for another eighteen months. Two hours notice is conceded to be the minimum time needed to evacuate even a medium-size "target city."

The budget does not tell us how much is being spent on the "early warning system." But suppose it is \$200 million. With 70 American cities depending on it for survival, why not make an emergency appropriation of ten times that amount? If technicians and material are at hand, we could have a two-hour warning system by the Fourth of July, *this year*.

CHRONOLOGY OF THE "NEW LOOK"

To be frank about it, this writer is scandalized by the leisurely way the "new concept of civil defense" is being implemented. The key date is November 1, 1952. Then, as the American public learned on March 31, 1954, a thermonuclear test device was detonated in what was designated as "Operation Ivy." According to the Federal Civil Defense Administration, it produced "complete annihilation within a radius of three miles, severe to moderate damage out to seven miles, light damage as far as ten miles." Furthermore:

... it created the largest nuclear explosive fireball ever produced—3½ miles in diameter at its maximum, enough to engulf about one-quarter of Manhattan Island. (With the Empire State Building as Ground Zero, the fireball would have extended from Washington Square uptown to Central Park).

It is fifty city blocks from Washington Square to Central Park.

It must have been evident at once to the President, the National Security Council, the Federal Civil Defense Administration and the Joint Congressional Committee on Atomic Energy that all civil defense plans based on the A-bomb were the first casualties of Operation Ivy. Yet no hint of this fateful "quantum jump" in destructiveness seems to have been given during 1953 to municipal defense directors. They were allowed to go on enrolling volunteers, assigning shelters, training bomb-damage groups, as though they still lived in the atomic age.

The September, 1953 *Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists* was devoted entirely to "Project East River," a study begun August 1, 1951 on the vulnerability of the United States to atomic attack. Nowhere in its sixteen articles is Operation Ivy of November 1, 1952 so much as mentioned. In a six-page interview with

Dr. Ralph A. Lapp, special editor of the issue, Val Peterson, Civil Defense Administrator, solemnly discussed "one of the biggest problems we have in civil defense":

We have on the one side the shelter idea, and on the other side, the early warning and evacuation idea. Now you can't, *as I see it today*, say that either one or the other is absolutely the answer.

It is inconceivable that Mr. Peterson had not been told about Operation Ivy. Security regulations must have constrained him to deceive his interviewer. He thought we "didn't know enough about the effects of an *atomic explosion* upon our great cities," to justify an extensive communal shelter program (all emphases added). He continued:

In FCDA we are sold absolutely on the importance and desirability, yes, the absolute necessity, of family-type shelters. We know, on the basis of experiments conducted out in Nevada, that these shelters can save lives under many circumstances, and we think they are absolutely sound and necessary.

This interview was tape-recorded for the *Bulletin* in July, 1953, eight months after Operation Ivy.

It must be said for Mr. Peterson that soon after the announcement on August 12 that the Russians had detonated a "thermonuclear device," he began talking about "taking to the hills" as the only sure means of survival. But his own policy-planners did not go along with him. As late as January, 1954, one of them asserted that FCDA *had no plans for urban evacuation*. This despite the fact that a special report presented to FCDA in June, 1953 raised the question whether, in view of Russian H-bomb developments, the shelter program should be continued, or other action taken.

FCDA ADVISORY BULLETIN 158

On January 18, 1954, only three days before the President told the Congress that the Administration "had taken a number of actions" to deal with the serious problem (*i.e.*, that a Russian hydrogen bomb, "if exploded over our American cities, would be capable of effecting unprecedented destruction") FCDA sent Advisory Bulletin 158 to State and local civil defense directors. It outlined the "new look" in civil defense.

It also raised a fundamental question which should be settled at once. Assuming the necessity of planning for "tactical dispersal" (evacuation), should we stop at planning, or proceed to implementation? The question arises from the wording of Mr. Peterson's directive. Planning for "tactical dispersal," he said, "should start immediately, but implementation is not recommended now because the success of an evacuation program depends on early warning." The likelihood of early warning "is not acceptably high at present" (0-15 minutes). "Therefore, until further notice, the public should take the best available shelter when there is a public warning of attack."

I disagree diametrically with Mr. Peterson's concluding decision:

The FCDA will be working constantly with the military authorities and, as soon as adequate early warning can be anticipated, will recommend that the policy of dispersal be announced to the public.

The public, 67,750,982 of whom are now concentrated in the 70 "critical target areas" designated as such by the Federal Government on July 1, 1953, should be told at once about this "policy of dispersal." It will want to know as soon as possible how to get out of town if and when it has "adequate warning."

In his budget message the President correctly stated that "much planning, organization and training remains to be done, however, to make this strategy of civil defense [population dispersal] fully effective at all levels of government." The time to begin, not only that planning and organization but that *training*, is *now*. Not only should the "policy of dispersal" be announced to the public at once, but *training should begin forthwith*.

CIVIL DEFENSE GLOSSARY

Planning and organization, fortunately, have at long last begun. On paper, everything looks salutary. But, as Bernard M. Baruch once said, "No aggressor was ever stopped by blueprints." Nor was any target city evacuated by them.

This is the summary of the "new look" given in FCDA's Advisory Bulletin 158:

1. Study of the feasibility of a dispersal plan.
2. Completion of the shelter survey to determine whether existing shelters, or present structures which can be strengthened, will prove adequate to the needs of those who cannot be removed.
3. Selection of loading perimeters, vehicle routes and pedestrian routes.
4. Recruitment and training of auxiliary police who live or work along or immediately adjacent to routes and perimeters selected.
5. Extension of shelter surveys to outskirts, as well as along loading perimeters, to provide emergency shelter for people in transit from downtown areas.
6. Completion of recruitment and training of warden service to furnish guidance for dispersing population.
7. Preparation of transportation and care plans for each public and private school in event warning comes when school is in session.
8. Completion of an emergency transportation plan to insure prompt utilization of maximum movement capacity.
9. Preparation of welfare plans to meet conditions necessitated by application of dispersion policy.
10. Preparation of a public education plan to acquaint public with action to be taken when dispersal plan is effected.
11. Survey of public warning system's potential effectiveness in reaching people during actual dispersal.

This is a pretty adequate blueprint of what we must do as we wait for that "adequate warning system." But have you ever heard of a "loading perimeter?"

This is a point on the circumference of the downtown area of your city to which you will have to walk (or run, if possible) to reach transportation (buses, commandeered cabs, trucks and private cars) which will whisk you away from incineration.

FCDA seems to assume that there will be a traffic freeze in the downtown area of a city, so that people will have to walk. That assumption is open to question. Remember, we are supposing a two-hour warning. It should be possible to set up a traffic-control system which would give priority to vehicular transportation from the heart of a city (See "A-bomb over Manhattan," AM. 7/22/50). The calculations of that article called for designation of both north and south one-way streets. Now every street in town should become outbound at the first warning. Fire engines within the devastation-area should have top priority. They will be needed in the far suburbs.

At the risk of being denounced as undemocratic, I would like to see doctors and nurses given a five-minute head start. The same goes for the elderly, the sick, the handicapped and the school children. If this were put to a national referendum, who would vote against it?

"Preparation of welfare plans" conceals probably the most complicated and most essential of all evacuation procedures. It involves food, shelter and medical aid for thousands, even millions, of evacuees by small communities on the periphery of the catastrophe. Now that we can determine on the basis of the "blow-out" how far the most powerful H-bomb can reach, why should not each "critical target city" help these communities prepare to take care of its inhabitants?

Why shouldn't the Federal Government help? The President said in his budget message that the Government would limit itself to providing warning of impending attacks and to providing stockpiles of medical supplies. He asked appropriations for nothing else. What about our tremendous food surpluses? A bread-and-butter sandwich would not be considered surplus by a starving evacuee if he found it at the point of no return.

PUBLIC EDUCATION PLAN

It is now official FCDA policy to prepare a "public education plan to acquaint the public with action to be taken when dispersal plan is effected." This has been FCDA policy since January 18 of this year. The FCDA has had three months to work out its plan. Half of it could be salvaged from the hydrogenized plans for the Atom Age. The time to acquaint the "public" with a definitive plan is now. FCDA asserts that it will not "enforce any measures," but our 70 "critical target cities" will welcome its "new look" recommendations. The "public apathy," so frequently alleged as the reason for failure of civil-defense programs, stemmed mostly from conflicting advice. It is no longer a question of shelters versus evacuation. It is evacuation versus vaporization. So let's get on with plans and training for evacuation.

Negro teacher in a white school

Sister Agnes Immaculata, SND de N

ABOUT TWO YEARS AGO one of the music teachers was withdrawing from the faculty of our high school because of her approaching marriage. To secure a replacement our principal wrote to a Catholic women's college in which the Department of Music is especially good. The college promptly submitted the names of three of their graduates of that year, together with complete data relative to their professional training and accomplishments. The academic and artistic background and ability of one of these young women were outstanding. The principal wrote to the college to arrange for an interview. The college secretary replied immediately to say that there had been no mistake in the choice of Miss X (as we may call her), but that there was one other thing which ought to be known before final arrangements were made for an interview. Miss X was a Negro, and of course it was only fair to both sides to give this information.

As this point the principal sat down to do some straight thinking. She was well-grounded in the tenets of social justice. She knew the place of Negroes in the mystical body of Christ, and she was sure that she herself was untainted with the blight of race prejudice. She was glad to recall that in this central high school colored students had been accepted for the past ten years. Though their number has never exceeded fifteen in a student body of over nine hundred, the small number reflects merely the proportion of Catholic Negroes in the town.

The principal next turned her thoughts to the faculty. She knew the religious and philosophical convictions of her teachers well enough to feel sure that here, too, there ought to be no problem.

But what about the student body? Those nine hundred girls represented a cross section of the social and economic levels among Catholics in an average Midwest industrial town of about 270,000, situated not far north of the Mason-Dixon Line. The principal had reason to believe that the school had been doing a good job of giving the true Christian concept of race problems, to judge by the friendly relations which had always existed between white and colored students in the school.

She was a realist, however. She did not forget that these students were being shaped by many factors beyond the control of the classroom. They had grown up in a town in which the large Negro population of

Sr. Immaculata has many years of experience in interracial work as a college or high-school teacher.

35,000 have not the slightest doubt about the location of that restricted area where they are permitted to buy or rent a home or an apartment. A Negro would be rash indeed to presume that he might be safe moving into a "white neighborhood." The town has one Negro Catholic Church and parish school. Though Negroes attend a few other churches, yet it is no secret that embarrassing complications could result were they to presume so far upon the concept of Christian brotherhood as to seek membership indiscriminately in "white parishes."

Then there is the hospital situation. Only two years ago the largest city non-sectarian hospital made history by accepting the first Negro girls in its training school. One of the Catholic hospitals has since done likewise, though another still holds out.

Yet in all fairness it must be said that things are not too bad. In recent years the town has made amazing progress in some areas of race relations. Certain factories, stores, and hotels have shown inspiring leadership in the elimination of racial stereotypes. Still, our town is not anything like really free from those discriminatory practices which beset the life of the average Negro in the North.

But to return to the principal and Miss X. Would it be safe, the principal pondered, to take the chance of adding a Negro teacher to a white faculty—in a town where even the public high schools, with only one exception, either accept no Negroes, or admit as few as possible on a rigid quota basis? As a result of this practice there are, of course, no mixed faculties on the high-school level in the entire city. The principal decided that there must be no sidestepping of the main issue.

She was convinced that the evils of the race problem in the United States today are rooted basically in *segregation*. For that, she knew, there can be but one solution, *integration*. There must be no hiding behind stereotype opinions such as, "It's not quite the time for anything so drastic," or "It's the right thing, of course, but it must come gradually." She was too much of a realist to talk like that, even to herself. Now, she knew, *now* is the time to begin. There would be an interview with Miss X, and she would be engaged or rejected on the same criteria as a white teacher.

Miss X came for the interview. She was all, and more, professionally and artistically than any principal could ask in a teacher of music in high school. In addition she had poise, charm of manner, yet that essential measure of restraint necessary for success in the classroom. Lastly, in appearance she was unmistakably a Negro of the darker brown coloring. When Miss X expressed herself as pleased with all the conditions under which she would work, the result was inevitable, and she was asked to sign her contract.

When classes began in September it was planned

that Miss X would appear in her classroom as casually as any other teacher. There would be no orientation of any sort for either faculty or pupils. Miss X had a full schedule, meeting approximately 250 students a day in five or six classes, including chorus, glee club, music appreciation and private lessons in voice. From the first day she was a success as a teacher. Her classes were filled with happy, enthusiastic girls who came to love music as they had never loved it before.

Miss X is an accomplished pianist and is gifted with a glorious, golden voice, both of which talents fascinated her students, and both of which could open important doors to her in the world of music. Nevertheless, these alone could never have accounted for the perfect relationship which marked her two years' stay as a member of our faculty. We saw the miracle happen: a Negro teacher was accepted by students and faculty alike in a white school. She was not only accepted without a shadow of condemnation, but was respected and loved as a person above and beyond all considerations of race.

As for Miss X herself, she was every inch the teacher in the classroom, with no hint of desire to ingratiate or of anxiety for approval. She was even quite capable of severity, as any teacher must be, when the occasion required

it. Outside of class she lived her usual life, unaltered by her unusual position. Since her home was some hundreds of miles distant, she accepted the situation of Negroes in our town and took lodgings in the colored section. She even joined a colored choral group, showing that she had no intention of losing contact with her own race.

If there were any complaints stemming from the racial intolerance of pupils, faculty, parents or alumnae, they never reached the office of the principal during the two years that Miss X taught in our school. On the other hand, many people expressed to the principal their appreciation of the splendid achievements of Miss X's pupils. When in June of 1953 Miss X announced that she was leaving the school to get married there was genuine regret all around.

Looking back over those years, we could not but realize that they had been epoch-making, not only for our school, but also for the countless other schools in which similar situations can and should be faced. None of the things happened which overcautious persons might so readily have prophesied. Yet the experience was far from negative in its results.

Perhaps the most significant impact was upon the living and thinking of the citizens of our town. The student glee club of eighty voices, for example, was destined to become a powerful channel of interracial brotherhood in the community. Whenever and wherever the glee club functioned, the general public witnessed flawless musical execution. But more important,



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it witnessed the perfect rapport between the talented young Negro director and her eighty singers (only two of whom were non-Caucasian). Anyone who watched the eyes and faces of these girls as they vibrated to the slightest movement of Miss X knew that here was a superb example of what interracial relationships can be.

On Christmas Eve, from the steps of the courthouse in the very heart of our town, the glee club brought its message to the throngs of passers-by. During National Brotherhood Week, the same inspiring message came to hundreds of Negro boys and girls and their colored teachers when the glee club accepted an invitation to sing in the auditorium of the all-Negro high school of our town. It also sang before hundreds of teachers assembled for a State-wide music convention, and won an A rating at the State capital in competition with many other schools.

One item must not be omitted. Miss X rode to and from school each day in a city bus. Almost always she was accompanied by some of her admiring white students who, though they rode and sat with her on the same bus, did not live in her neighborhood. This daily transportation lesson in racial integration never failed to cause amazement or consternation on the part of other passengers. Many people in our town still prefer to stand rather than sit beside a Negro.

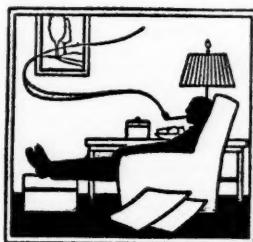
Testimony to one striking result of Miss X's stay with us came from the Urban League in our town. It assured the principal that her presence on our faculty has supplied the necessary impetus for the public-school administrators to initiate a similar program at the elementary level.

Ours is a fairly large high school, and we like to believe that the hundreds of girls we train will carry our educational philosophy into their future. It will provide them with sound principles for true Christian living and the realization of all the freedoms insured by the Constitution of the United States. We are aware, however, of the fact that textbook theories and the most carefully supervised classroom discussions are but the seed which must often lie dormant for years before it can fructify in real-life situations.

The wonderful thing about the sojourn of Miss X among us was that it provided our students and teachers with a golden opportunity of putting theory into action. The hundreds of girls who, over a two-year span, either were in Miss X's classes or who met her daily in the school corridors have been exposed to an indoctrination the impact of which should be ineradicable. Many of them will eventually live in widely scattered areas of our country. With but few exceptions, they will find themselves at some time in circumstances which will threaten racial tensions. For all of these girls, the memory of Miss X can be a saving and fruitful one. It can free them from uneasiness, to say nothing of panic, in the future should a Negro family move into their white neighborhood, join their white parish church or enrol along with their children in a white school.

The memory of Miss X ought to force them to be ever on the alert to condemn and combat racial mob violence. It should spur many of them to assume positive leadership in the fight for fair employment practices, and in the abolition of the ghetto. We prayerfully hope that the memory of Miss X will inspire our girls throughout all their adult lives to work according to their circumstances to eliminate racial prejudices and to help all men to attain to their God-given heritage of human freedom and human dignity.

FEATURE "X"



As promised last week, we offer further excerpts from our exceptionally heavy "McCarthy mail." For editorial comment on this correspondence see "McCarthy letters" on p. 57 of this issue.

EDITOR: Congratulations to Fr. Hartnett on his fine exposition of the McCarthy investigations and their effect upon the common good . . . It indeed strikes at the heart of the issue.

Such an article was to be expected. You have long evidenced a deep interest in the common good in all of its aspects. You can sensibly evaluate the efforts of the Senator from Wisconsin in this regard.

I realize that to criticize the Senator's conduct is at the moment the height of un-American activity, even though you go beyond objectives and methods. This is not the ordinary way of evaluating the issue.

You undoubtedly will lose some subscriptions. Perhaps you can be consoled by the fact that you probably have brought a very much overlooked truth to the attention of many people who have more than an emotional approach to the problem of *subversive investigation*.

(REV.) FRANCIS W. CARNEY

Cleveland, Ohio

EDITOR: Your "Congress, Communists and the common good" is the last straw. It was not enough that ministers of religion in Washington and New York brought the Christian Gospel into the McCarthy row. Now you bring Christian philosophy. The article definitely does not explain AMERICA's attitude toward the Senator from Wisconsin . . .

Aberdeen, S. D. (REV.) THOMAS SULLIVAN, C.S.V.

EDITOR: Enclosed you will find my order for a year's subscription to replace that of a dissatisfied reader. How anyone can classify Senator Joe's "blunders" as "occasional" is tough to understand . . .

One of your critics prays that you will change your

policy . . . I would much rather have it remain as it is. It couldn't be better. *Pax!*
W. K. COSBY
Roxbury, Mass.

EDITOR: Congratulations on Fr. Hartnett's articles. At least AMERICA does not avoid an issue of raging current interest for fear that some subscribers who may be of different opinions will cancel their subscriptions.

In the many years that I have read AMERICA I have been struck by the emphasis on the three "R's" of Reason, Restraint and Revelation.

I do not agree *in toto* with Fr. Hartnett's evaluation of the purpose and scope of a congressional investigating committee in its relation to the Executive branch nor the value of the McCarthy subcommittee in particular, as related to the common good. But I hope to continue reading AMERICA for many years to come, not haphazardly, but as a regular subscriber.

New York, N. Y.

N. M. SELINKA

EDITOR: I am more alarmed each day about the endorsement by Catholics of McCarthy and McCarthyism. A hospital nun told me recently: "He is the *only one* who is fighting communism." The superior in a parochial school told her class: "I can't see why *anyone* is against Sen. McCarthy." . . .

I recently gave a friend one of your editorials . . . I received in reply an anti-Semitic reprint from *Common Sense*, "The Coming Red Dictatorship."

I am happy that your publication, along with *Commonweal*, is taking the stand it does.

Appleton, Wis.

LESTER A. BALLIET

EDITOR: This letter will terminate my subscription to AMERICA, which has extended over nearly 40 years. . . . Its editorial pronouncements on the anti-Communist drive are a continual source of irritation. I tried to be patient . . . But lately they seem to be infecting others on the staff besides the Editor and even spreading unnecessarily into the book reviews.

I have read and re-read "Congress, Communists and the common good." In my opinion it boils down to a discussion that beclouds the issue by wordy assertions and quotations on philosophical discriminations that have no value to the man in the street . . .

I regard Sen. McCarthy as a forthright fighter against subversion who has done more to expose traitors and near-traitors than have all his critics combined . . .

I also feel that . . . your resistance to the Bricker-led movement . . . is far from representative of American Catholic opinion . . . HERBERT D. A. DONOVAN, Ph.D.

New Hyde Park, L. I., N. Y.

EDITOR: In regard to the overpublicized McCarthy controversy, how many Catholics have considered that the present situation does more to prove Paul Blanchard's thesis than any of his books? How many Americans are connecting McCarthyism with Catholicism?

Mattapan, Mass.

T. J. GEOGHEGAN

EDITOR: . . . To me, Sen. McCarthy is a man of infinite courage. I thank God for such men as he in public life. My religion is my most precious possession. Anybody who helps prevent my losing it, I will always champion, regardless of AMERICA, *Time*, *Life*, the *Progressive* . . . or the *Daily Worker*.

Hempstead, N. Y.

KATHRYN ELLIS NOWAK

EDITOR: You'll no doubt grant me the right to disagree, sometimes very strongly, with your position . . .

It is my conviction that your charge to the effect that Sen. McCarthy is splitting the Republican party, etc., is a lot of first-rate potash.

PETE PRICE

St. Louis, Mo.

EDITOR: After reading your interesting "Congress, Communists and the common good," I am pleased to see that someone has finally approached the McCarthy issue with clear, solid reasoning . . .

However, I disagree with your conclusion . . . In all equity, I ask you, who distracts public attention from *important* matters, Sen. McCarthy or the anti-McCarthy press?

GERALD GALLAGHER

West Concord, Mass.

(Some of the most vigorous reactions came in letters explicitly marked "not for publication" or addressed personally to Fr. Hartnett or sent to the Business Office without clear indication whether they were for publication. Excerpts from this correspondence follow. Ed.)

FROM A PRIEST: I have just read your fine article developed from Yves Simon's distinctions. It makes the issue neat and clear . . . Some day a future Editor of AMERICA may say: "Too bad about Fr. Hartnett. He could not see '*Vox populi, vox Dei*' [the voice of the people is the voice of God] and now he languishes in a 'clerical reform camp'." I am overdoing it. I know. But am I entirely wrong?

FROM AN M. D. WHO IS A K. OF C. OFFICER: I am very much impressed by "Congress, Communists and the common good." Most of us are sick and tired of hearing it said from all sides that Sen. McCarthy is a spokesman for the Catholic Church . . . AMERICA's articles should do much to dispel that impression . . .

FROM A DENVER SUBSCRIBER: You may cancel my renewal . . . After reading Fr. Hartnett's feeble attempt to put the record straight, I have been disillusioned as to where AMERICA stands on the major political issues of the day. Perhaps it has not occurred to your minds that the internal threat to America by communism has been mostly exaggerated by political rightists.

If AMERICA would junk its moderation and middle-of-the-road policy and return to the Jeffersonian Liberalism from which it sprang, I am sure your influence would be much greater than it is . . .

FROM A DENVER READER: It is too bad either your vision is a bit awry or your moral courage as to this particular issue is a bit weak. Had we no Sen. McCarthy, who really has it on the Army brass, there'd be more Lattimores and Hisses on the loose.

FROM CHICAGO: How we need AMERICA in this day and age!

FROM A PRIEST IN UPSTATE NEW YORK: I am not discontinuing my subscription, since I do not have one. But if enough people did it might bring you to your senses. Please accept my prayers for your conversion . . . May it not come too late to be effective.

FROM A LAWYER IN JACKSON, MICH.: "Presidential leadership vs Senate hegemony" was more than intolerable. Kindly cancel my subscription immediately . . . I have been diametrically opposed to you on the Korean war, British trade with Red China, Nato, the UN, the Bricker Amendment and Sen. McCarthy . . . I cannot tolerate the arrogant and supercilious manner in which the editors and writers of AMERICA state their case.

FROM DENVER: Enclosed is a clipping of your article on "Presidential leadership," reprinted in the *Denver Post*. Everyone I know is in perfect accord with your viewpoint . . .

FROM A LAY DEAN IN A JESUIT UNIVERSITY: Your "Congress, Communists and the common good" is the best analysis of a phase of the McCarthy problem that I have read. . . . Your article of March 27 is a calm and capable analysis of one of the basic issues. Thank you very much for your leadership in this most important situation.

FROM FLUSHING, N. Y.: Isn't Fr. Hartnett trying to ease out of his position a bit? His last article appears a bit timid, I thought.

FROM A PARISH PRIEST: I believe you on AMERICA have gone off half-cocked . . .

FROM SAN FRANCISCO: You may personally have any opinion you wish regarding Sen. McCarthy. But I strongly condemn your taking any public position . . .

FROM A MOTHER IN APPLETON, WIS.: In your views on "Presidential leadership vs. Senate hegemony," are you advocating scrapping the Constitution?

FROM A PRIEST IN N. Y. STATE: . . . I still contend that in attacking Sen. McCarthy you are giving aid and comfort to our mortal enemy, or, as the Psalmist says, "helping the counsel of the wicked" . . .

FROM TOLEDO: Sen. McCarthy is a good Catholic . . . Look at his enemies: the *Daily Worker*, Tito, and Stevenson—a divorced man and member of the ADA.

FROM SAUGUS, MASS.: . . . I am convinced fear has become an obsession with you. Why don't you go to the foreign missions and get rid of that fear?

FROM A CATHOLIC JOURNALIST: I like "Congress, Communists and the common good" very much and am entering my subscription.

FROM A PRIEST IN NEW JERSEY: While I do not fully agree with you on the McCarthy issue, you may relax. I do not want to cancel my subscription to AMERICA. I want to seek further information . . .

How to make great home music

Phyllis W. Glass

Within the last five years two industries have enjoyed a mushroom growth. The manufacturing of parts for high-fidelity audio equipment has developed at an even pace with the production of long-playing phonograph records. Millions of families now enjoy in their own homes music which sounds almost as perfect as it would in a concert hall. And with the current research on binaural recording, it will not be long before we can all hear music at home which will sound exactly as it does in the concert hall.

Is this enjoyment of music reserved for those few who can afford expensive sets? No, it is not. As a

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matter of fact, you can assemble, for as little as \$150, parts which will give you far better performance than the commercially assembled sets which are in a beautiful cabinet and sell for two or more times that price. Furniture is expensive, and in commercial sets you pay far more for the cabinet than for the parts in it.

Miss Phyllis W. Glass is associate professor of music in New Jersey College for Women, Rutgers University, New Brunswick, New Jersey.

We would like to discuss briefly what is involved in assembling a high-fidelity phonograph. We cannot deal with all details in space short of a book, but we hope to arouse your interest, if you are not already a "hi-fi fan," and start you on your way to enjoying many hours of the world's finest music in your own home, or in your school.

We have given the price of approximately \$150 as the cheapest satisfactory set. You may spend \$1,000 if you are able but, unless you have an exceptionally discriminating ear, you will be able to find parts for from \$300 to \$500 that will give you all your ears are able to hear. Go to a radio supply store and ask to hear different combinations of amplifiers, speakers and turntables. Here are some pointers to help you make your decision.

The amplifier is the instrument which accepts the tone signal from a record (or radio tuner) and builds up that sound before sending it on through the speaker. It is perhaps the most important part of the set, though obviously no one part can do the job alone. The amplifier should have, in addition to a volume control, one control for adding or subtracting treble and one for bass. A fourth gadget, which is now available even in the \$50 class, is an equalizer which can be set for different kinds of records. An amplifier must contain a preamplifier if the phonograph cartridge is of the magnetic type.

The cheaper amplifiers are in one piece; more expensive units are in two sections with the preamplifier and controls in one case connected with the basic amplifier by a cord. Amplifiers range in price from approximately \$50 (Bell 2122B and Bogen DB10-1 are our choice in this class) to \$250 (Brook 12A4 is our first choice). Brook and Bell have excellent models in the \$100 class. Other fine amplifiers in the higher price bracket are Fisher and Leak.

An amplifier should have an output of at least ten watts. Not all of this is used, but it is a situation similar to a car—we want a car which can go eighty or ninety miles an hour so that it will have plenty of reserve power for hard pulls at lower speeds. In an average room, amplifiers will use about one-and-a-half watts, far below the distortion level. The amplifier should be able to reproduce sound with vibrations as low as 30 pulses (cycles) per second and as high as 15,000 cycles per second.

The speaker should be as good as the amplifier. A poor speaker will not be able to reproduce all that a good amplifier sends to it; conversely, a good speaker cannot send out any more sound than a poor amplifier sends to it. In the cheaper and middle-priced groups two speakers are built into one unit called a coaxial speaker. The larger cone delivers the lower frequencies, and the smaller cone, located in the center of the speaker, delivers the higher frequencies. In the more expensive class, speaker-systems are of three types: coaxial, triaxial (using three cones) and two or three separate speakers. In the latter group the large speaker is called a woofer and the small one is called a tweeter.

If a third speaker is used it reproduces the middle frequencies.

Of great importance is the enclosure (or baffle) in which the speaker is mounted. Most manufacturers will recommend a certain type of cabinet and specifications for building it may be obtained. The cabinet should be partially lined with an insulating material such as rockwood or fiber glass. There are many ready-built cabinets in a variety of styles. The salesman can recommend the type for the speaker you choose. The size of a speaker does not necessarily determine its ability to reproduce sound. A good twelve-inch coaxial speaker mounted in a proper cabinet may give better results than some fifteen-inch speakers. Good names in speakers are: Jensen, Electro-voice, Altec, Wharfedale, Jim Lansing and University. All of these manufacturers have speakers in all price ranges.

Your best approach is to decide on the price you can pay (speaker prices range from \$25 to well over \$200) and then listen to all of the speakers within that price range. Try out the amplifiers in the same manner. Be sure that the units you buy sound the very best to you. In an amplifier choose one without audible hum.

Record players are of two types: manual and automatic. If you have a sizable collection of 78 rpm records you will want an automatic player. However, manual players are built much better than automatic ones and the advent of long playing records has eliminated the record-changing task at three to four minute intervals. If you are beginning your collection you would do well to choose a manual player.

Record players range in price from about \$40 to approximately \$85. In the cheaper range we recommend the Webster-Chicago (126 or 127 series) and the Garrard (M or RC-80). Both of these are complete with pickup arms and needles. In the middle and higher price ranges Garrard (RC-90), Presto (15G-2) and Rek-O-Kut (LP-743, T-12, T43, or CVS-12) are excellent. The Garrard is complete with arm; the Presto and Rek-O-Kut models are turntables only and must have an arm added. All of these are three-speed players except two Rek-O-Kut models, one of which eliminates 78 rpm and the other eliminates 45 rpm. A turntable must be quiet without any rumble (caused by wobble) or hum (noise from the motor). The speed must be constant.

Separate pickup arms range from \$13 to \$24 (we recommend Clarkston, Pickering, Audak or Livingston). The arm contains the cartridge and needle. A variable reluctance pickup gives better reproduction than a crystal and costs only a little more. The needle (or stylus) is housed in a cartridge (Pickering, General Electric, Audax or Fairchild is recommended). The arm must not be too heavy because excess pressure will cause the stylus to dig out the grooves of records.

The stylus may be made of sapphire or diamond but the cheapest over a period of time is the diamond. The "life-time" sapphire claims made by some manufacturers can be exploded quickly with the use of a

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microscope. After twenty hours of use a sapphire point will show considerable wear. After five hundred hours of use a diamond stylus will show no signs of wear. If you change a sapphire needle as often as necessary for the protection of your records you will pay for a diamond in a comparatively short time.

Sapphire needles cost from \$1.50 to \$2. A diamond stylus of the same quality as used in broadcasting studios costs \$16 and can be got through local dealers. If you are beginning your record collection, you may decide to buy only one diamond at first for the long-playing records. You will probably buy very few 78 rpm records and will have the diamond stylus for the majority of your discs. If you have a fine collection of 78 rpm's, you will surely want to protect them with a diamond needle.

The speaker must be housed in a cabinet. However, the rest of the equipment may be put in bookcases or hidden in a closet until you find the right cabinet. If you want to add a radio tuner you may choose an FM-AM combination or only an FM. At a later date you can add a tape recorder and television. But for now you need nothing more except records.

Long playing records are cheaper and take up much less storage room than the old 78 rpm's. They have also made available a wealth of musical literature

that was not available before. Ten years ago five or six companies produced most of our records. Now the record catalogs list over two hundred companies. How does one decide which records to buy?

Your first records should be compositions that you already know and like. Perhaps a Beethoven or a Tchaikowsky symphony, a Mozart overture, some Chopin etudes or ballades, your favorite singers in your favorite operatic excerpts, or some early chamber music. But very soon you should add compositions that you do not know—something you heard over the radio or at a concert for the first time and would like to hear again. Read the record reviews in newspapers and magazines and try something new. A book containing the themes of compositions will help you find the important themes and will add to your understanding. The notes on the record envelope will also help. Try to include in your collection different types of compositions and music from different periods. Do not concentrate on one conductor or one soloist, but get acquainted with many performers.

To sum up our words of advice, choose high-fidelity equipment that is the best you can afford, choose parts that sound good to you, buy records as often as you can, and enjoy one of the most satisfying arts the world has ever known.

Scholarly and thrilling

THE REFORMATION IN ENGLAND: Vol. II. *Religio Depopulata*

By Philip Hughes. Macmillan, 366p.
\$7.50

This second volume of Philip Hughes' history of England's revolt from the Church is of the same high-quality scholarship and literary style as his first volume on *The King's Proceedings*. This second volume covers the last years of Henry VIII's reign, the Protestant ascendancy under Edward VI, and the Catholic restoration under Mary Tudor. The author follows the pattern established in the first volume of studying religious changes in their social and political setting, analyzing the interplay of important persons in the Government, and determining—as far as possible—how these changes were accepted by the people.

The historian writing of this movement is faced with the problem of using material that is from the very beginning prejudiced against one side or the other. He must also offer the best answer he can as to motives behind the Protestantizers in Edward's reign and the Catholics in Mary's reign. Finally, he must account for the failure of the Marian restoration. Philip Hughes does the most adequate work on all these points we have yet seen published.

The picture of Cranmer given by Belloc and others remains substantially unchanged with Hughes. Bonner, Gardiner and the other Marian bishops who participated in the Catholic restoration come off badly. They are time-servers who cravenly accept the religion of the sovereign. Pole alone among the churchmen of Mary's England is without blemish in this work.

Nor does the Protestant legend of so many "lambs" led to slaughter by "Bloody Mary" stand up under Hughes' careful research. Surviving records of their trials show the Protestant martyrs thwarting every attempt by the Marian bishops to find them not guilty. The bishops considered the trials annoying and nasty business, and they pleaded with the defendants to recant their heresy. Instead of meek lambs, the defendants turn out to be violent, obstreperous, sincere gospellers seeking "martyrdom."

In this reviewer's opinion, Father Hughes' volume will long be cited for its admirable handling of the persecutions under "Bloody Mary." This is the most significant contribution of the book. The author shows, first of all, how common brutal punishments were at the time and how they were taken for granted. They caused little or no revulsion.

Moreover, heresy was universally considered the most grievous of crimes. Protestants and Catholics

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agreed that contumacious heretics must be executed. The author establishes the total number at 273 for the five years of Mary's reign, executions for which the Government rather than the bishops provided the initiative. All of this makes the legend of "Bloody Mary" less tenable, but it does not excuse the persecution.

Hughes concludes that the truly vicious part of the Marian persecution for heresy is that many of the defendants were not heretics at all. England had broken from the Church more than twenty years before, and in those two decades there had been a bewildering change of doctrine. Anyone less than thirty-five could not have been a practicing, believing Catholic. "What had happened in England," he concludes,

in these years of Mary's reign was not, in fact, the repression by a Catholic government of heresy invading a Catholic country, but the repression of heresy by Catholic politicians in a country where heresy has lately been fully established, a country that is already in great part indifferent to religion: and herein, it seems

to me, lies the greatest scandal of the business, and the ultimate reason why it was so easy to exploit it against Catholics in the generation that followed.

This volume suggests a radical alteration in the picture of England in 1553 presented by most Catholic historians. They have argued that Henry was only schismatic and that the Protestant movement under Cranmer in Edward's reign was an unpopular movement that failed to take root. England was therefore substantially Catholic when Elizabeth came to power in 1558. Hughes insists against them that "England, surely, was no longer a Catholic country by 1553"—and his evidence seems most persuasive.

This second volume of *The Reformation in England* will be as widely accepted as the first, we believe, because of its fairness, its sound scholarship, and the admirable restraint with which the author arrives at conclusions from his evidence. Like the first volume, again, this one is more interesting and more readable than most so-called popular histories.

THOMAS P. NEILL

The office and a backer

THE AMERICAN PRESIDENT

By Sidney Hyman. Harper. 342p. \$4

The book's subtitle, "A Study of the World's Toughest Job and What It Takes to Fill It," is an apt one. Not only does it state the subject of the book succinctly and adequately, but it also indicates the style in which the book is written—a style somewhere between the scholarly and the journalistic. Neither the author's manner nor his matter makes him a serious threat to the position of Edward S. Corwin as an interpreter of the Presidency, but together they do make him an entertaining and informative writer on an engaging subject.

The entertainment is furnished by a wealth of anecdotes and historical instances, and the information ranges, for example, from the statistics of the election of 1824 to the recommendations of the Hoover Commission in 1947. But the substance of the book is the author's reflections on the institution of the Presidency and on the type of man whom history has revealed as best suited to fill it.

Mr. Hyman sees the Presidency as the summit of the American political system. It is an office based on law, but it is more than that. It is also an institution whose character is a product of American culture and American

history. As the republic has grown, its people have felt a growing need for "a common reference point for social effort."

Somewhere in our Government there had to be an organ which could not only rule but also reign, which could not only perform a function in the process of governing but also serve as a symbol of national unity and a focal point of national hopes and aspirations. That organ has been the Presidency, at least in the hands of the men who knew how to develop its potentialities. These men were artists in shaping public opinion so that they could carry on, within the constitutional framework and with popular support, their tasks as managers of social justice and prosperity, of peace and war.

Several chapters are devoted to the processes by which Presidents were and are chosen, and to the qualities which in practice are necessary in a Presidential candidate. The proper combination of qualities, in Mr. Hyman's opinion, is possessed by probably no more than a hundred out of the present 160 million Americans. The process of elimination by which he rules out all but the gifted one hundred forms one of the most interesting chapters in the book.

The author has served on the campaign staffs of Sen. Paul Douglas and of Presidential candidate Adlai Stevenson. This should identify him as a liberal, and no doubt he is one. Yet, to this reviewer at least, he seems to have in many ways a genuinely conservative mind. He has the awareness of historical development, of organic growth, of many-faceted existence that marks the conservative. He has none of the testy impatience with the actual and the consuming zeal to realize abstract perfection which mark the radical, if not the liberal. His work is not the most profound work that has been written on the Presidency, but it is thoughtful, balanced and sane. FRANCIS P. CANAVAN

THE MAN BEHIND ROOSEVELT: The Story of Louis McHenry Howe

By Lela Stiles. World. 311p. \$4.75

In the introduction of this book, the author says, with characteristic modesty: "This is the simple story of Louis Howe. . . . It does not pretend to be a historical document." At the outset, this reviewer dissents. He found it a fascinatingly complex story, and one containing many elements of an historical document. It provides invaluable insights into the results of a unique relationship between two men whose political ideas and activities

greatly affected the generation in which both lived.

History has produced few examples of one man's dedication to a worthy ideal, perhaps not without some personal ambition, but still such that ambition could be achieved only by loyal, unselfish service and devotion to another. Howe's distinction for inclusion in that select category is the discernment he possessed when he identified Franklin Roosevelt as the personification of that ideal.

There are many writers who, in their attempts to "account" for Roosevelt, or to "take the dimensions of the man," tell us he was the creature of his time; or that the time called him forth; or that time did almost everything and he, himself, did little that any other could not have done in the same setting and with the same background.

Then there are other writers who would have us believe that Roosevelt's entire political career was all carefully and skillfully planned and mapped out—a predetermined program of the whole drama, as it were, which Roosevelt dramatically unfolded, step by step and scene by scene, with all the sequences and props in neat and working order.

There may be a modicum of truth in either version. But there was, indeed, a person behind the scenes, who played a quiet, unassuming, but highly important role in shaping the destiny of the man who became President of the United States four times. He was Louis McHenry Howe. His part in the drama is recorded in this book with comprehension and admiration. But there is little "hero worship" in it; it is rather a keen appreciation of one of those rare, great, silent and more or less anonymous characters of our current history, whom few newspapers mentioned and of whom, until this book appeared, the general public had little or no awareness.

Louis Howe made his deliberate obscurity serve his purpose to the full. In his shrouded-up existence in the household of the Roosevelt family, in New York, at Campobello, in Albany, and finally in the White House, he dedicated his whole time and talent—almost his soul—to the political advancement of Franklin Roosevelt. All his mature life lay begirt, as in a sea of nameless devotion, by his ideal of a statesman, and Roosevelt was that ideal.

Howe permitted nothing to interfere with his determined work to further the progress of Roosevelt through the tortuous ways of political life. Family ties, personal comfort, his own security and future, even his precari-

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cidental to him.

Howe was no dilettante "student" of
politics. Despite his chronic physical
frailty, he was a rugged newspaper
man. His amazing mental vitality car-
ried him through an agony of bodily
distresses that would have been fatal
to a less inspired and determined char-
acter. He drew upon his immense
knowledge of politics and people, and
constantly replenished that knowledge
by keeping a staff of readers culling
for him news from all quarters.

It was largely Howe's inspiration,
devotion and sage counsel that en-
abled F.D.R., in all his exciting po-
litical career from State Senator to
Governor to President, to see and dare
and decide. Following his first election
as President, it was Howe's tutelage
that enabled Roosevelt to think and
act with supreme confidence and
courage and boldly to announce his
program as a fixed and firm pillar in
the welter of uncertainty and despair
that afflicted the people of our own
and other nations in those desperate
days.

Miss Stiles has expressed the hope
that her book may stir an interest in
Louis Howe, so that someday the full
story of the "little boss" may be
brought before the world. Her wish
deserves the best talent of some his-
torian whose heart would be kindled
by a further acquaintance with Louis
Howe, to whom she has so graciously
and understandingly introduced us.

GREY LESLIE

Two on city problems

SURVIVAL THROUGH DESIGN

By Richard Neutra. Oxford. 384p.
\$5.50

In the course of a recent Los Angeles
architects' panel discussion of design,
my highly esteemed friend Richard
Neutra, though he was not speaking
of this book at the time, summarized
it by citing one of its themes. He said
that just as sewers were placed under-
ground because their undesirability
and menace to health aboveground
were recognized, so one day the men-
ace to health and well-being of over-
head telephone and electrical wiring
and pole supports will be demon-
strated through scientific research; and
after such demonstration appropriate
measures for their concealment will be
undertaken.

This theme is developed in more
detail in the book, as part answer to
the questions raised by the author:

Lightning and the plague, once
so formidable have been coun-
tered by proper measures; must

we then here find ourselves help-
less? Must we remain victims,
strangled and suffocated by our
own design which has surrounded
us with man-devouring metropol-
ises, drab small towns manifest-
ing a lack of order devastating
to the soul, blighted country-
sides . . . studded with petty
"mere-utility" structures, shaded
by telephone poles and scented
by gasoline fumes?

And, to select another significant quo-
tation at random: "Harsh neon signs
. . . may be nerve-racking to us
whether we know it or not."

The author, convinced that such
problems are intimately involved with
the "preservation of human kind and
existence," wishes to contribute some-
thing of objective value from his long
experience as an internationally
known architect, planner and author.
Hence this "loose yet linked cycle of
writings collected over almost a life-
time."

Throughout the work he endeavors
to show at length how the human
system with all its structural and func-
tional complexities is affected by its
surroundings. He offers no ready-cut,
prepared solutions for all the problems
outlined and discussed, but sincerely
and humbly suggests that an objec-
tive, thorough research program be in-
stituted to study the influences of
physical environment on the entire
human organism. He proposes re-
search along such lines as the mental
and sensory responses to light, color,
sound, shapes, textures, consistencies
and like external phenomena; and the
interrelation of such responses.

The subject-matter and its treat-
ment should be of wide interest and
of concern to a large group of people:

The reader, like all of us, is a
consumer of physical design, of
design products, and of a planned
and constructive environment as
a whole. Any efforts at clarifica-
tion will tend ultimately to help
him.

The book is well designed and printed.
The inclusion of a table of contents
and an index would have made readily
available for reference the wealth of
physiological-psychological data which
is otherwise ably assembled and pre-
sented.

LAWRENCE E. MAWN

RENEWING OUR CITIES

By Miles L. Colean. The Twentieth
Century Fund. 181p. \$2.50

Miles Colean, one of the experts
President Eisenhower drafted for his
Advisory Committee on Housing, here
presents in simple language the prob-
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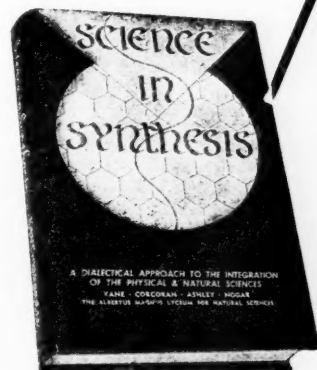
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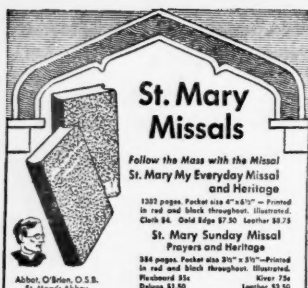
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development. Mr. Colean begins with a theory of urban growth which will help the general public think more intelligently about the renewal problems involved in the typical pattern of American cities: a badly congested central core, around which is a ring of declining utility and, outside that, a ring of flourishing suburbs.

But after this brief dip into theory, the author goes on to discuss decay, obsolescence and approaches to renewal through actual city-by-city case studies. A chapter on "What Is Being Done" will bring the reader up to date on the efforts of various communities, States and the Federal Government to cope with the multitudinous and complicated problems of urban redevelopment.

The progress Mr. Colean reports seems snail-paced; nonetheless it is progress. In a final chapter he offers a program for stepping up the rate of progress. It is his view that success ultimately depends upon community interest. "In almost every instance of important renewal activity that has come under observation," he says, "strong citizen organization has been present."

PHILIP S. LAND

BHOWANI JUNCTION

By John Masters. Viking. 394p. \$3.75

The publisher and the book club board must have rubbed their hands when this book came along; it fairly sizzles with the heat of the action around an Indian railroad junction during this time of the making and breaking of nations in Asia. John Masters is a very good writer and this novel drives through with the force of a locomotive, steaming and howling along the way.

The deep, long and complicated story is of the unresolved plight of those Eurasians in India who have followed, for want of anything better, the petit-bourgeois, parlor-suburban British style, now that the Indians are entering into their own inheritance. There is a brutal Britishism about John Masters when he writes of them—the chi-chis, the half-jacks, his butts, the butts of their exemplars—that vitiates the real skill in writing that he possesses.

In Pater Jones, the Eurasian engineer, he creates a memorable character and his description of the mock English suburbia, in the hot Indian railroad town, is remarkably well done, but all too often he betrays his sahib sense of superiority, especially when he matches them against his Colonel Rodney Savage, a Big White Carstairs, credible only to a love-sick moronic maid or to a has-been Indian

Army officer, as Hercules or Bunyan are credible to other bereft men.

The book is fascinating; John Masters writes of what he knows and has experienced and the intricate plot and sub-plots are honestly and skillfully worked out. But there are too many vignettes, like that of the wasting princeling and the panther hunt, and there is too much hearty British flanking familiarity along with the spicy, saucy sex that is poured through the pages. This will insure popular acceptance of the book as a sort of printed pander.

This is the fourth book on India that Masters has written and he has spoiled all of them by writing them into popularity pick-ups. He is such a good writer that this is a shame. Every time that he does it is making it more difficult for him ever to write the good book on India that is in him.

W. B. READY

A LAYMAN'S LOVE OF LETTERS

By G. M. Trevelyan, O.M. Longmans, Green. 125p. \$2.50

This volume contains the Clark Lectures delivered at Cambridge University in 1953 by one of the most distinguished historians of our time. It is essentially a volume of personal comments on various literary subjects, ranging from old ballads to contemporary criticism, but focusing upon the great writers of the nineteenth century. In criticism, Mr. Trevelyan insists upon the primacy of individual taste, aided by the judgment of the "elect spirits" of any age and by later criticism, especially of a broadly humanistic kind. His own indebtedness is chiefly to Matthew Arnold, as is evidenced not only by his explicit acknowledgement but occasionally even by his style.

As a result of its approach to literature, *A Layman's Love of Letters* escapes the rigid method and the specialized language of much contemporary criticism. On the other hand, it often becomes a series of appreciative remarks interspersed with liberal quotations that are assumed to speak for themselves.

The general reader will find the whole book rewarding and interesting by virtue of Mr. Trevelyan's sensitive response to literature and his enthusiasm. The reader who has some knowledge of previous criticism will probably find less that is provocative of new ideas, except in the passages where the insight of the experienced historian is brought to bear. Valuable judgments are found especially in the discussions of Border ballads, of history's role in historical fiction, and of

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the contributions to a new perspective made by Scott's historical novels.

Though Mr. Trevelyan is far too modest in calling himself a "layman" of letters, the volume is generally faithful to its title, speaking warmly and easily out of its author's own experience with books. In our overspecialized age it is, literally, encouraging to hear an eminent historian in his 78th year bear loving witness to the life-long delight that literature can give.

EDWARD L. HIRSH

Religious biographies

In the history of Christianity, the concretization of Christ's teachings in the lives of His outstanding followers has been of incalculable importance. St. Paul could urge his listeners to "be imitators of me as I am of Christ" (I Cor. 11:1). Following this lead, Rev. Giuseppe Ricciotti has written a scholarly study, not of Paul's thought, but of Paul's life (*Paul the Apostle*. Trans. by Alba Zizzamia. Bruce, 540p. \$7.50).

The author is titular abbot of the Canons Regular of the Lateran, editor of the new Italian Encyclopedia, consultant to the Sacred Congregation of Religious, professor of Semitic languages and oriental Christian history at the University of Rome. This work, written during the Nazi occupation of Rome, completes the scholarly trilogy which began with *The History of Israel* (soon to be available in English). *The Life of Christ*, the middle volume of the trilogy, received wide acclaim when published here several years ago.

The first part of this work treats of the geographical, cultural, intellectual and religious background of Paul's life. It also treats of the sources for his biography, the history of criticism, the chronology of Paul's life. This long introduction (180 pages) concludes with sketches of Paul as a writer, his physical appearance and health, and charisms in early Christianity.

The biography proper is presented in chronological order. The various writings of Paul are integrated with his life. Full attention is accorded the natural and temperamental qualities of Saul the pharisaic rabbi, which were still present in Paul the runner after Christ.

This is a reliable and fascinating study. It offers a fine complement to Ferdinand Prat's *The Theology of St. Paul*. The arrangement of the text with its numerous subtitles and numbered sections makes it very easy to find information on particular points. Except for its price, it would be a fine textbook. After a first reading, you will want to keep it for reference.

SIMPLY-TOLD STORIES

In straightforward but thoughtful narrative Rev. John Kennedy, well-known book reviewer for the diocesan press, tells the story of our Lady's appearance at LaSalette (*Light on the Mountain*. McMullen, 205p. \$3). The story of LaSalette is little known, although it occurred eight years before the appearances of Mary at Lourdes. This is the first full-length treatment in English. The bishops of Grenoble vouch for LaSalette, and the Popes have frequently encouraged and indulged devotion to our Lady of LaSalette.

Maximin and Melanie, the two children to whom the weeping Mother of God appeared on Sept. 19, 1846 were poor, untutored and not especially pious. Their subsequent, erratic careers make curious reading. You will want to read this book at one sitting.

Norbert McMahon, in simple, popular style, tells another little-known story in *St. John of God* (McMullen, 205p. \$2.75). It is especially recommended for boys. This big, rough, humorous man, who had been a soldier, crusader and travelling book-salesman, was forty-five before he found his true vocation in caring for the sick. In his unassuming way he could walk into a house and take the dinner off the stove to feed the poor, or leave a corpse, picked up in the streets, on the steps of a rich man who refused to donate a burial shroud. His first two followers were Anthony Martin, who had made money dealing in vice, and Peter Velasco, who was being prosecuted by Martin for the murder of his brother. It was some years after the death of the saint that his followers were approved as a religious congregation, the Hospitaller Brothers of St. John of God, now well-known in many parts of the world.

Of general interest is the unpretentious but challenging story of Isodoro Zorzano, railroad construction engineer, which Daniel Sargent tells in *God's Engineer* (Scepter, 191p. \$2.50). The Bishop of Madrid in 1948, five years after Isodoro's death, started the process for his possible beatification. This very competent engineer managed in his work for the Government and during the turbulence of the Spanish Civil War to bring Christ with him wherever he went.

The book has peculiar value since it details the role and significance of Secular Institutes. Isodoro was one of the early members of Opus Dei, the first group to be approved as a Secular Institute.

THOMAS J. M. BURKE, S.J.



NEUROTIC ANXIETY

by Charleen Schwartz

A discussion of the Freudian treatment of neuroses related to Catholic philosophy. The author's view is that Freud's findings were astonishingly accurate but that his philosophy was inadequate for an understanding of guilt, which Freud himself admitted was one problem he had not solved.

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CATHERINE OF SIENA

by Sigrid Undset

Long ago, when Sigrid Undset scandalized her friends by refusing to take the agitation for votes for women seriously, she may have already been thinking of St. Catherine. Certainly no woman in the modern world has the power and fame that were Catherine's in the Middle Ages—and they were given to her simply because she was seen to be holy. It is very pleasing that Sigrid Undset's last book should have been St. Catherine's biography. Oddly enough, this is the first translation into English.

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The current number of the *Trumpet* contains extracts from these and other newly-published books, reviews of those already out, and, as usual, plenty of illustrations by Jean Charlot. To get the *Trumpet*, free and postpaid, write to Agatha MacGill,

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Pope Pius XII on
**THE
WORLD
COMMUNITY**

Commentaries by EDWARD A. CONWAY, S.J.
and GUSTAVE WEIGEL, S.J.

Edited by Charles Keenan, S.J.

CONTENTS:

1. **Religion in the Community of Nations**—Discourse of Pope Pius XII to the fifth annual congress of the Union of Italian Catholic Jurists, Rome, December 6, 1953. "It is not by chance that congresses are multiplying for the study of international questions, be they scientific, economical or political. The clear fact that relations between individuals of various nations and between the nations themselves are growing in multiplicity and intensity makes more urgent a right ordering of international relations, both private and public."
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THE WORD

"No need to be dismayed; you have come to look for Jesus of Nazareth, who was crucified; He has risen again, He is not here" (Mark 16:6; Gospel for Easter Sunday).

Precisely as all paths do truly lead to Rome, so all paths of thought finally lead to a tomb: an empty tomb. The older a man grows, the more clearly he perceives the tremendous significance of that gaping hole in the rock with its colossal, staggering burden and message of emptiness. It comes close to being simply overwhelming that everything, literally everything—yesterday, today and tomorrow, life and death, weal and woe, heaven and hell—depends on the explanation of Something that is not there.

On the afternoon of the first Good Friday, He who was called Jesus of Nazareth certainly died the death of the crucified on a little hill outside the city of Jerusalem. If this be not a fact, then all the professors of history are nothing but tenth-rate poets and fictioneers. The body of that Crucified One was conventionally buried in a rock-wall cave, and the aperture was sealed, thanks to the keen solicitude of the enemies of the Deceased, with the official governmental seal of mistress Rome. As a bond of assurance, a military guard of tough Roman legionaries was stationed at the tomb. According to the Jewish mode of reckoning time, on the morning of the third day after burial, on the very day which the Deceased had repeatedly assigned for His return from death to life, the tomb was found empty.

THOMAS P. NEILL, author of *Religion and Culture*, is on the history faculty at St. Louis University.

REV. FRANCIS P. CANAVAN, S.J., is studying political science at the University of North Carolina.

GREY LESLIE has had many years experience in business and government.

LAWRENCE MAWN is a frequent contributor to journals on art and architecture.

EDWARD L. HIRSH is in the English Department of Boston College.

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Such are the indisputable facts concerning the death and burial of that Crucified One. By consequence, there arises the central question of all time, the question beyond all others to which every man who breathes must, willy-nilly, give a personal answer: *What is the true explanation of that empty tomb? What happened to the body of Jesus of Nazareth on the third day after He unquestionably died?*

To this query there are actually only two possible answers. One: on the third day after His fatal crucifixion, Jesus of Nazareth rose living from the dead, as He had predicted. Two: on that third day, or, more exactly, during that night of Saturday-Sunday, the partisans of Christ, in a burst of ingenious daring for which nothing in the Gospel story has prepared us, somehow foxed the hard-bitten Roman sentinels, broke open the tomb, removed the body of their Master, secretly reburied it and then circulated the myth of a Resurrection.

If a man embraces and endorses the first of these explanations of the empty tomb, he necessarily believes in the divinity of Christ, for no one but *Theos athanatos*—"deathless God"—rises from the dead under His own power. Such a believer is a Christian. He has free access to Paschal joy and, besides, need only discharge his other obligations as a Christian in order to pass from Paschal joy here and now to a joyous eternity in which he will be as risen and triumphant as the victorious Lord in whom he believes.

If a man embraces and endorses the second explanation of the gaping grave, it does not immediately appear just what he is, religiously, except that he is not a Christian. This stout fellow will naturally have no traffic with any particular rejoicing connected with a resurrection that did not come off. Still, he can for a number of years enjoy the annual springtime which coincides with Easter, he can always buy a new suit and hat, and, if he be so inclined, he can eat Easter eggs, both natural and confected. What he believes about eternity—if he thinks about it at all and believes anything—will depend on many factors. But he has no warrant for believing what Christ revealed about eternal life.

On Easter Sunday morning every man and every woman should stand and peer into the empty tomb. You may peer as long as you like, for there is nothing to see, really; that is the point. Turn you never so quickly, there is no one to see outside, either. You just feel sure you heard Someone whisper, *Blessed are those who have not seen, and yet have learned to believe.* VINCENT P. MCCORRY, S.J.

THEATRE

THE GIRL IN PINK TIGHTS. Some thirty years ago a sepia soubrette in a Negro musical show caught the eye of the critics and won the hearts of the audience night after night. In her next show she was starred; and for several years after, until her premature death, she shone in the theatrical firmament like a flaming comet. Objective observers wondered why. She was not beautiful, her voice was neither strong nor melodious, and she couldn't dance any better than a random girl in the chorus line at Radio City Music Hall. Still, everything she did—singing, dancing or just looking at the audience with a wistful *moue*—seemed just wonderful. The girl's name, veteran theatregoers will recall, was Florence Mills.

Jeanmaire, the French comedienne starred in the production in residence at the Mark Hellinger, dances better than Florence ever could. She is more attractive. Otherwise she is the same type of actress, even wearing a similar boyish haircut. Although Florence Mills died before Jeanmaire discarded rompers, probably before she was born, the girls are identical twins in spirit and style.

Jeanmaire is a special number. She is a quiet girl whose dancing and gestures are more eloquent than her voice. She has an elfin feeling for humor which she can project with either a turn of an ankle or the slant of a shoulder. There is something electric in her personality that makes her wonderful at first sight and lasts in memory. Charles Goldner, co-starred with Jeanmaire, is a persuasively suave European who happens to be a ballet master. David Atkinson is Jeanmaire's romantic interest, and makes a good job of it, while Brenda Lewis is both comely and comical as a widow who owns a theatre.

Those capable performers, along with others not mentioned, contribute fun, rhythm and melody to the production. Sigmund Romberg's music is one of his better light-opera scores that includes some appealing love songs. Agnes De Mille staged the musical numbers and dances, while Eldon Elder and Miles White, in the order named, designed the scenery and costumes.

While the performance is at least capable and at best brilliant, and the tasks assigned to production craftsmen have been skillfully executed, *Pink Tights* is only intermittently alive and arresting. Jerome Chodorov and Jo-

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seph Fields failed to write a story with sufficient strength and length to sustain Shepard Traube's elaborate production. Mr. Traube, who also functioned as director, apparently attempted to handle the discrepancy by pacing the action at a snail's crawl, with the result that most of the first act is more soporific than interesting.

Happily, Jeanmaire is on stage most of the time. She keeps the thing going.

THEOPHILUS LEWIS

FILMS

DIARY OF A COUNTRY PRIEST is, in essence, a perfectly extraordinary screen exposition of that apparently most uncinematic of qualities: sanctity. It is also a film, French in origin, which has been widely acclaimed in Europe but has been gathering dust for three years on various exhibitors' shelves in this country. It was assumed, all too justifiably, I fear, that no substantial audience could be found for it in the United States. Now that a venturesome exhibitor has finally decided to release the picture over here, it remains to be seen whether there is an American market for a religious film as far removed as night from day from the light pleasures of *Going My Way*.

The movie is quite faithful in spirit as well as in letter to the Georges Bernanos novel of the same name. It concerns a young priest (Claude Laydu) who as his first assignment is sent to a long-untended rural parish in the Pas-de-Calais area. His parishioners turn out to be the possessors of a remarkably varied assortment of loathsome and depraved traits of character. One would like to dismiss this as a libel on provincial France, except that by this time the over-all picture has been so thoroughly documented from so many different sources that it has to be accepted.

The priest is peculiarly ill-equipped to cope with his difficult assignment. He has no practical ability as an administrator, he lacks worldly wisdom and is a poor judge of human character. His bad health, though he does not realize it, is caused by the first ravages of cancer of the stomach. Nevertheless he attacks his duties with all the zeal and enthusiasm at his command.

His efforts appear to elicit no response except cruelty, indifference and misunderstanding and are accompanied by periods of utter spiritual desolation. Eventually his struggles to penetrate the tangled and unhealthy

relationships in the household of the local lord of the manor (some of which have been left ineptly dangling, apparently in the American editing of the film) result in the deathbed reconciliation of the Countess to God. And when the priest dies suddenly, in sordid surroundings into which his naive kindness has unwittingly led him, there is further evidence that the seeds of virtue he has labored so hard to plant will bear fruit.

Now if this, from a worldly point of view, extremely depressing sequence of events is to be made tolerable, the picture must make it perfectly clear that its hero is a saint. Further it must adequately convey the viewpoint that personal sanctification and submission to God's will are the essential things in life—a difficult thing to do on the screen. Only so will the unpleasant realities with which the story deals fall into their proper perspective.

Director Robert Bresson brings a really first-class screen talent to this challenging project, as well as an edifying comprehension of his materials. The result is an almost uniquely profound and moving film with a few scenes which, for spiritual insight and beauty, have never been surpassed on the screen. Even its elliptical final words, "Grace is everything" (with which Bernanos also ended the book), suggest, in the film's context, a perfectly orthodox interpretation.

Despite my own unalloyed enthusiasm, I realize that this is not a picture for everyone. For adults who turn with pleasure and benefit to the novels of Bernanos, François Mauriac and Graham Greene, however, it belongs on the top of their "must see" list.

(Brandon Films)

MOIRA WALSH

RECORDINGS

ROSSINI: *Stabat Mater*. Anton Dermota (tenor), Paul Schoeffler (bass), Ilona Steingruber and Dagmar Hermann (sopranos), Vienna Akademiechor and Vienna State Opera Orchestra conducted by Jonathan Sternberg. Oceanic OCS 24. 1-12" disc. \$5.95

VERDI: *Stabat Mater*. Bavarian Radio Choir and Orchestra conducted by Joseph Kugler. Mercury MG 15011. 1-10" disc. \$3.85

VIVALDI: *Stabat Mater*. Maria Amadini (contralto) and the Angelicum Orchestra of Milan conducted by E. Gerelli. Vox PL 7180. 1-12" disc. \$5.95

Though the best known musical setting of the *Stabat Mater* is by Pergolesi, many composers have used this text for some of their finest writings, and long-playing records make them available for home listening. Of the three listed here we give a slight preference to the Rossini due to the excellence of the soloists (especially Dermota) and the chorus, as well as to a fine engineering job. Written after his operas, the *Stabat Mater* is more in the style of opera than religious music, and contains some of his finest writing for voice. The final Amen chorus is a magnificent example of polyphonic writing.

The Verdi, our second choice, is a mature composer at his best. Not as lengthy as Rossini's, Verdi's *Stabat Mater* is the second of four sacred pieces composed and expected to be performed independently of one another. It is scored for chorus and orchestra without soloists. Written shortly before Verdi's death, it is a miniature gem reminiscent of his well-known *Requiem*. We wish that Mercury had put on the other side of the record one of the other sacred pieces (the *Te Deum* for double chorus and orchestra or the *Ave Maria* for unaccompanied choir) instead of the *Four Songs for Mixed Chorus*, Op. 104, by Brahms. These latter reflect a melancholy composer nearing the end of his life. The reproduction on the disc is good.

The Vivaldi *Stabat Mater*, though a different type of music from that of an earlier period, is dramatic in its own way. But we find the mediocre voice of Maria Amadini getting tiresome before the end of the twelve-inch record. Of more interest is the reverse side, which contains Carissimi's oratorio *Jonas*, based on the Old Testament story. Each soloist portrays a different character, a technique which aids the dramatic portrayal. Carissimi was one of the first composers to write oratorios and laid the groundwork for Handel, eighty years his junior. The reproduction on this record is not Vox's best.

BEETHOVEN: *Missa Solemnis in D*, Op. 133. Lois Marshall (soprano), Nan Merriman (mezzo-soprano), Eugene Conley (tenor) and Jerome Hines (bass), with the Robert Shaw Choral and the NBC Symphony Orchestra conducted by Arturo Toscanini. Victor LM 6013. 2-12" discs. \$11.44

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10 Best Selling Books

- 1. LIFE IS WORTH LIVING**
McGraw-Hill Book Co. \$3.75 *By Fulton J. Sheen*
- 2. PIUS X: A COUNTRY PRIEST**
BRUCE. \$3.25 *By Igino Giordani*
- 3. THE MANNER IS ORDINARY**
HARCOURT, BRACE. \$4.75 *By John LaFarge, S.J.*
- 4. A DOCTOR AT CALVARY**
KENEDY. \$3 *By Pierre Barbet, M.D.*
- 5. MY WAY OF LIFE**
THE CONFRATERNITY
OF THE PRECIOUS
BLOOD. \$1.35 *By Walter Farrell, O.P.
and Martin J.
Healy, S.T.D.*

- 6. WISDOM SHALL ENTER**
FIDES. \$2.75 *By Leo Trese*
- 7. THE LESS TRAVELED ROAD**
BRUCE. \$3.50 *By Father Raymond, O.C.S.O.*
- 8. THE EASTER BOOK**
HARCOURT, BRACE. \$3 *By Francis X. Weiser, S.J.*
- 9. SHEPHERD'S TARTAN**
SHEED & WARD. \$2.50 *By Sister M. Jean Dorcy*
- 10. WATER AND THE FIRE**
SHEED & WARD. \$2.75 *By Gerald Vann, O.P.*

AKRON, Frank A. Grismer Co., 272 High St.
BOSTON, Pius XI Cooperative, 45 Franklin St.
BOSTON, Benziger Bros., 95 Summer St.
BROOKLYN, Ave Maria Shop, 166 Remsen St.
BUFFALO, Catholic Union Store, 828 Main St.
CHICAGO, The Thomas More Association, 210 West Madison St.
CINCINNATI, Benziger Bros., Inc., 429 Main St.
CINCINNATI, Frederick Pustet Co., Inc., 436 Main St.
CLEVELAND, Catholic Book Store, 906 Superior Ave.
CLEVELAND, William Taylor & Co. (14)
COLUMBUS, Catholic Bookshop, 205 E. Broad St.
DENVER, James Clarke Church Goods House, 1636 Tremont St.
DETROIT, E. J. McDevitt Co., 1234 Washington Blvd.
DETROIT, Van Antwerp Circulating Library, Chancery Bldg.
HARTFORD, Catholic Lending Library of Hartford, Inc., 138 Market St.
HOLYOKE, Catholic Lending Library, 94 Suffolk St.

KANSAS CITY, Catholic Community Library, 301 East Armour Blvd.
LOS ANGELES, C. F. Horan & Co., 120 West 2nd St.
LOUISVILLE, Rogers Church Goods Co., 129 South 4th St.
MANCHESTER, N. H., The Book Bazaar, 412 Chestnut St.
MILWAUKEE, The Church Mart, 779-781 N. Water St.
MINNEAPOLIS, Catholic Gift Shop, 37 South 8th St.
NEW BEDFORD, Keating's, 562 County St.
NEW HAVEN, The Thomas More Gift Shop, 1102 Chapel St.
NEW YORK, Benziger Bros., Inc., 26 Park Place.
NEW YORK, P. J. Kennedy & Sons, 12 Barclay St.
NEW YORK, Frederick Pustet Co., Inc., 14 Barclay St.
OKLAHOMA CITY, St. Thomas More Book Stall, 418 N. Robinson.
OMAHA, Midwest Church Goods Co., 1218 Farnam St.
PHILADELPHIA, Peter Reilly Co., 133 N. 13th St.
PORTLAND, Ore., Catholic Book & Church Supply Co., 314 S. W. Washington St.
RICHMOND, Taylor F. Campbell Religious Goods Shop, 123 N. 8th St.

ROCHESTER, Trant's, Inc., 96 Clinton Ave., North.
ST. LOUIS, B. Herder Book Co., 15-17 South Broadway.
ST. PAUL, E. M. Lohmann Co., 413-417 Sibley St.
SAN FRANCISCO, The O'Connor Co., 317 Sutter St.
SCRANTON, The Diocesan Guild Studios, 800 Wyoming Ave.
SEATTLE, Guild Book Shop, Inc., 1328 6th Ave.
SEATTLE, The Kaufer Co., Inc., 1904 4th Ave.
SOUTH BEND, Aquinas Library and Book Shop, 110 East La Salle Ave.
SPOKANE, De Sales Catholic Book Shop, 16 Wall St.
TOLEDO, John A. Reger Catholic Supply House, 615 Cherry St.
VANCOUVER, The Kaufer Co., 808 Richard St.
VANCOUVER, Vancouver Church Goods, Ltd., 431 Dunsmuir St.
WASHINGTON, D. C., William J. Gallery Co., 718 11 St., N. W.
WESTMINSTER, Md., The Newman Book Shop.
WHEELING, Harry D. Corcoran Co., 2129 Market St.
WINNIPEG, Can., F. J. Tonkin Co., 103 Princess St.

The stores listed above report their best selling books during the current month. Popularity is estimated both by the frequency with which a book is mentioned and by its relative position in each report. The point system,

plus the geographical spread of the stores, gives a good view of Catholic reading habits. Appreciation for the service can best be shown by patronizing the stores.

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CATALOG:

Camp Tegawitha, Box A,
Tobyhanna, Pa.

ing sessions ever held. This month Victor has released the equally great, if less often performed, *Missa Solemnis*. It is interesting to note that Beethoven was working on this at the same time he was writing the *Ninth Symphony*. It is not surprising that the two choral works are similar in their demands on the singers.

In the Mass, as in the symphony, the Robert Shaw Choral does as fine a job as we have heard, with the possible exception of the old Weingartner recording of the *Ninth*. In the orchestra, as always, Toscanini brings out all important melodic lines. He has a way of letting us hear things we did not know were there. He does not make this too dramatic; throughout the entire recording there is evidence of the great devotion Toscanini felt. We are not surprised to know that he paused at the stage entrance to make the sign of the cross before beginning one of the recording sessions. The "New Orthophonic" process makes this one of the finest engineering successes. This is an album which all collectors of serious choral music will want to own.

BACH: *St. Matthew Passion*. Amsterdam Toonkunstkoor and the Boys' Choir "Zanglust," Concertgebouw Orchestra of Amsterdam conducted by Willem Mengelberg. Columbia SL 179. 3-12" discs. \$17.85

BACH: *St. Matthew Passion*. Chorus and Symphony Orchestra conducted by Hermann Scherchen. Westminster WAL 401. 4-12" discs. \$23.80

For the first performance of the *St. Matthew Passion* Bach had a chorus of 34 and an orchestra which was proportionately small. The composition remained in obscurity for nearly a century after that, until Mendelssohn revived it and directed a chorus of 400 at the Singakademie in Berlin in 1821. It has taken its place among choral masterpieces.

Our choice of the two recordings listed here is the Mengelberg with the Amsterdam groups. His tempos are much more sane than those of Scherchen. In the Scherchen recording many of the tempos are much too fast and the chorus is often forced. The Mengelberg recording is more relaxed and does a better job of portraying the devotional message. The two Amsterdam choirs are excellent. Soloists in both sets are good; the engineering for the two sets is equal in quality. One other advantage of the Mengelberg is that Columbia succeeded in using three records while Westminster needed four, thus making the Columbia set cheaper but without lowering the quality of reproduction.

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CORRESPONDENCE

GP's in Japan

EDITOR: Mr. Deverall (AM. 3/6) has written a much needed article concerning the morality of our servicemen in Japan. However, as a Naval Reserve veteran of two wars, I would like to remind your readers that the picture is not entirely black. Here are a few of the many acts I witnessed which belong on the positive side of the moral ledger.

1. The Officers' Mess in Yokosuka often contributes both food and money to the Convent of the Handmaids of the Sacred Heart of Jesus.

2. As long as Rear Admiral Francis X. McNerny was commander of Task Force 90, officers and men were frequently encouraged to conduct religious services aboard ships that had no chaplains—especially when troops were embarked. This program was carried out—just as it was aboard many ships in World War II.

3. When in the fall of 1951 ships of Task Force 90 visited Muroran and Otaru, Hokkaido for amphibious exercises, collections were taken up for the priests in poor Japanese parishes there.

4. As an enlisted man and officer, I have seen many Navy Training Movies dealing with the subject of promiscuity. Task Force 90 directives often made attendance at these movies mandatory. The primary theme of every one of these films was abstinence, moral stamina and the man's obligation to his family back home.

Mr. Deverall was not concerned with other sectors of the Far East but I will list a few occasions when our men won considerable respect among the civilians:

1. In Hong Kong, August, 1951, Navy men took up a collection for an English Jesuit whom the Reds allowed to reach Hong Kong.

2. In Wonsan, October and November, 1950, the troops of Maj. Gen. Almond's X Corps assisted seminarians under the jurisdiction of the Bishop of Seoul.

3. The continued support given innumerable orphanages in both Japan and Korea.

I hope facts like these serve to dispel the conviction—probably entertained by many of your readers—that the majority of the Far Eastern Commands are indifferent to sin and fail to emphasize positive Christian virtue in military life.

CHARLES A. O'MALLEY
Detroit, Mich.

Knights and Negroes

EDITOR: I was rather surprised to read such undemocratic outbursts in your Correspondence column. The K. of C. is an American democratic organization which is run by the majority of its membership, thank God! Our record of lay activity is unequaled in the Catholic world.

Here in the South our councils are more than ready to help our colored brethren. We work to build their churches and to maintain their schools. We also realize that the colored man seeks his own kind. He wants his own church and his own lodge. Therefore, the colored men of our faith who have the education and ability should do all in their power to push the Knights of St. Peter Claver. It's a fine organization and does a fine work.

(DR.) FRANK J. O'CONNOR
Norfolk, Va.

Moral judgments or politics

EDITOR: Re J. Robert Haywood's letter in your Feb. 13 issue, headed "AMERICA too political?" and your editorial, "Varied functions of the Catholic press," in the previous week's issue.

There are levels in religious activity as in any other. The parochial level does not permit of the intellectual approach to the faith which is exemplified in AMERICA. Such a level is not that of the average person. When the clergy do not have such demanding duties they are able to get into print an expression of their opinion on matters of serious concern in the political world, based on the Christian principles.

Mr. Haywood apparently goes along with Napoleon and Mussolini on the place of religion in the life of the human race. Any departure from such is obnoxious to some people.

(MRS.) ELIZABETH G. LAMB
New York, N. Y.

Rounded view

EDITOR: You could never imagine what your magazine has done for my morale and that of my family. Up to now the only Catholic publications we knew were so one-sided that we were truly worried about our own viewpoint.

Since subscribing to AMERICA we get a thrill reading well-written articles with which we are so wholly in accord. (MRS.) AMANDA DOLAN
Rockville Centre, N. Y.

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